The New-York Times.

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CONNOLLY'S BAIL.

Argument of Counsel Yesterday Before Judge Learned.

The Defense Claim that the Ex-Controller is Innocent.

Mr. O'Conor Shows Why Connolly is Accused.

Some Interesting Facts About Bail's Responsibility.

Every Reason for Considering Him a Vulgar Thief.

Sweeny and Hall Yet to Be Prosecuted.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 9.—The argument on the order to show cause why the order for the arrest of Ex-Controller RICHARD B. CONNOLLY should not be vacated, or the bail bond reduced, was heard in Chambers by Judge LEARNED to-day. The following is the order and the affidavits:

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ALBANY.—The People of the State of New-York against Richard B. Connolly.—On the annexed affidavits of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY and SAMUEL S. COURTNEY, and on the papers and proceedings on the order of arrest herein granted in the above entitled cause, let the plaintiff or the Attorney-General of the State of New-York above named before this Court, as a Special Term thereof, to be held at the Chambers of WM. L. LEARNED, in the City of Albany, on the 9th day of December, 1871, at 11 A. M., why the order of arrest herein should not be vacated, or why the amount of bail required by the order of arrest herein should not be reduced, or why such other or further order should not be made in the premises as to this Court may seem just and proper, with privilege of serving additional papers on or before the 7th inst.

WM. L. LEARNED, Justice Supreme Court.

Dated Dec. 5, 1871.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF ALBANY.—The People of the State of New-York against Richard B. Connolly, City and County of New-York, ex rel. SAMUEL S. COURTNEY, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the relator in the above entitled action, and applies to reduce the amount of bail in the action, as required by the order of arrest herein. That the amount of bail in the opinion of deponent, is so large that it is impossible for the defendant to obtain the same, and that deponent believes the object of said defendant in procuring said bail, is to secure his discharge from the custody of the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and has been in such custody since the night of the 27th of November, 1871, and in the custody of the Sheriff since that time, and that deponent has been put to much trouble in consequence of said defendant's remaining in such custody; that deponent is informed, and in fact believes, that the application to reduce amount of bail herein should be granted, and that further bail should be taken at the earliest practicable moment; and, therefore, asks an order to show cause herein why said application should not be made as an action at the Special Term of this Court to be held on the 9th of December, 1871, at 11 A. M., and that defendant's being obliged to give the plaintiff eight days' notice.

SAMUEL S. COURTNEY.

Sworn to before me this 4th day of December, 1871. CLARENCE CAST,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of New-York.

Hon. S. S. COURTNEY, Hon. WM. A. BEACH, Hon. JOHN McKEON and RUFUS ANDREWS appeared for CONNOLLY, and CHARLES O'CONOR and JOHN H. STRAHAN for the people. A larger number of spectators were present than at the hearing of the Tweed case. Mr. COURTNEY, in opening the argument, said the plaintiff appears to show cause why the relief asked for should not be granted. He then proceeded to read the affidavit of Mr. PECKHAM on which the order of arrest was granted, remarking that as yet there had been no complaint made by the people against CONNOLLY, as he was not associated with TWEED, GARVEY and others in the complaint against them. The affidavit does not contain a single allegation against CONNOLLY. He then read the affidavit of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY stating that, while he admits that he possessed the mental and physical qualities attributed to him in the affidavit of WHEELER H. PECKHAM, whereon the order of arrest was granted, yet he alleges that neither those qualities, or his diligence enabled him to become acquainted with the multitude of business transacted in his office; that its affairs were exceedingly numerous and complicated, employing about 200 subordinates; that a number of subordinates were as auditors appointed in order to perform the duty it was to examine all claims and accounts presented to the Controller's Department, and to allow or reject the same; that it was physically impossible that he (CONNOLLY) should personally discharge all the duties or his office; that on this account he provided subordinates on whose faithfulness he could rely, and that in so relying he was obedient to the decree of the law under which his department was organized; that all the bills claimed to be fraudulent came through the proper channels, and had received the approval of the Board of Supervisors; that many were frequently approved by the Auditing Committee of the Board; deponent stated he paid those bills as Controller, as he supposed, in conformity with law. He further states that he is not a mechanic, and was not and could not be familiar with the value of furniture and material furnished to the new Court-house, or the quantity necessary therefor. He denies that he ever, directly or indirectly, from his official position or the appointment of the Commissioners, or the Deputy, has claims that up to the time of his resignation he had continued to superintend its duties, and to aid in every possible way in the examination of its affairs and detection of irregularities, however, as alleged, having tendered his resignation from grave doubts of its utilities seem fruitless insolence. He denies every allegation in Mr. PECKHAM'S affidavit charging conspiracy with any one, for any purpose, and alleges that the several bills charged to be fraudulent were personally audited, but were not examined on account of the assertion for the reason that the Corporation Counsel, in written opinion, advised him in relation to the effect of an audit by the Board of Supervisors, as appears in the following correspondence:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1868.

Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Counsel to the Corporation:

DEAR SIR: I have responded to an sundry bills, incurred during several years, by the department, pursuant to the provisions of the TAX Levy of 1868, and that these bills are duly certified to you as correct, by the Board of Supervisors, and come to you in the form of adjusted claims. On this state of facts you ask my opinion. First—Whether the Board of Supervisors is the authority under whom these claims against the County are to be adjusted; and, second—If a claim is adjusted under the authority of the Board of Supervisors, have not the legal right to refuse to raise the money to pay the same, notwithstanding the provisions of the law above cited?

In answer to the first question, it is my opinion that the Board of Supervisors is the proper authority to adjust claims against the County for work done for the County. In case of disputes of the same the Board acts judicially (Case vs. County of Saratoga, 31 Barb. R. 608,) and can be compelled by mandamus to perform that duty. (Boyce vs. Board of Supervisors, &c., 36 Barb. R. 388.)

As to your second question, it is my opinion that where a claim against the County is thus adjusted by the Supervisors, and being within legal power of the Supervisors to incur, is in compliance with the terms of the County Tax Levy of 1868, above referred to, the same devolves on you of raising the money to pay the same, as provided for in said section, and you have no legal right to refuse to perform that duty. A case similar to this arose in the case of The People ex rel. THE Newspaper vs. The Controller, in which, as you are aware, it was held by the Court, (JAMESON J.) that a similar provision in section 7 of chapter 857, laws of 1866, (the City Inst. Levy,) was mandatory, and a mandamus was issued to compel you to adjust and settle the claim. This decision was in accordance with various adjudged cases which were presented to the Court on the argument. Yours truly,

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Mr. CONNOLLY goes on to further state in his affidavit, that he paid the claims in the way he did, also under the advice of the Mayor; that the Mayor drafted and presented the resolution authorizing the payments. He denies that he has pursued corruptly the investigations as to the larceny of the vouchers; that he is subjected to heavy bail without evidence that he has been guilty of fraud, or participated in a single dollar of money alleged to have been extracted from the public Treasury. He concludes by denying positively that he ever or ever intended to absconds from the United States, and pronounces such a charge utterly fallacious.

Mr. STRAHAN, on behalf of the people, read an affidavit of ARTEMUS H. GARY, Chief Clerk in the Controller's office, for the collection of taxes, in which he states that the order of arrest was issued with expedience stationed at the door, instructed to admit no one but those whom defendant would permit; that there was another private room, occupied by JAMES WATSON, County Auditor, and who was to be seen only in the same manner; that defendant's and WATSON'S private rooms communicated with each other, and were frequently used by defendant and WATSON in consultation. Near WATSON'S desk were the vouchers since stolen, and within a few days after WATSON'S death the two rooms were made one. Another affidavit by a watchman confirmed this affidavit.

An affidavit by HENRY J. STARKS was read, detailing the manner and positions of the various officials, and that defendant held communication with no one else. There were a number who did nothing more than come for their pay.

HENRY F. TAYSON testified to the irregularity of auditing accounts. SAMUEL T. BELL, administrator of WATSON, went to the Controller's office to examine papers; CONNOLLY produced a parcel of the papers private and others public.

Mr. O'CONOR produced a portion of the vouchers which were not stolen, known as the Keyser claims, and so be forgeries, for the inspection of the Judge.

Mr. COURTNEY said that, after the charges of robbery, he is disappointed in the documents produced here by the counsel on the other side. He claimed no one lawyer or layman could look upon this prosecution—or persecution he might call it—and say there was the least foundation for these charges. He admitted there had been robberies—gigantic robberies—but it is not shown where there was a single particle of testimony against CONNOLLY. He had supposed these gentlemen who had unlimited power, backed by the legal power of the State, and with the Controller's office in their hands, and which we magnanimously placed in their hands, would be able to give evidence of guilt against CONNOLLY. But they were not delivered. The Sabbath intervened a day for good as well as bad deeds—and on Monday the vouchers were found to be missing. On Saturday, Mr. GREEN was appointed. Do you not see the extremity to which he was reduced? He was told to make an appointment, and he obeyed. But, by Monday morning, before Mr. GREEN could enter upon the discharge of his duties, the papers were stolen. CONNOLLY knew if he remained in office and delivered the vouchers he was ruined. Hence the vouchers must be destroyed. I have no doubt a consultation with TWEED showed the danger there was in preserving the vouchers. CONNOLLY is shrewd. TWEED is a bold, daring, not learned, dashing fellow, and it is not difficult to imagine how they would manage an affair like this. These are circumstances of such controlling influence as to be perfectly monstrous to allow him to flee. It would be a fearful disgrace upon our laws and Courts. Mr. O'CONOR then read from the affidavits of S. G. COURTNEY and CONNOLLY. He said he could not find in it a single word stating that he is unable to give bail.

Mr. BEACH read from the affidavit of CONNOLLY that he was held in jail because he was unable to give the bail required.

Mr. O'CONOR said now look upon this declaration—one that he was unable to give bail. He looked upon it as an evasion. He is in jail because he is charged with offenses. This declaration was put in the affidavit to work upon the sympathies of his Honor.

Mr. COURTNEY—Well, we have been two weeks trying to get bail.

Mr. O'CONOR—A great many things have been tried two weeks and longer. CONNOLLY is a man in good, sound health. Many poor, in debt, have suffered a more severe imprisonment. But the question now is, whether there is reasonable ground for believing him guilty; if so, it is entirely proper to hold him for trial. Mr. O'CONOR then criticised the affidavit line by line and word by word, and pronounced the defense too general and too insignificant for notice. It is like the old verdict in civil suits: "Not proven." He says there is no proof of his participating in the money stolen; he does not say that he did not participate in the division of the money received. Now that is the way this document is made by CONNOLLY of participating in the three million dollars.

Mr. O'CONOR pursued this criticism to some length to show that there was no sufficient denial contained in his affidavit to secure attention. He thought his Honor should postpone the hearing of this case a week. He ought to appoint a referee in New-York to take all the evidence pro and con in the case. Then would be no hardship except that of keeping CONNOLLY in jail. It would afford us great pleasure to have this investigation made now. It is certain RICHARD B. CONNOLLY went into the Controller's office a few years since a poor man, but now he is worth millions. How did he become possessed of this enormous wealth? I cannot look upon CONNOLLY and SWEENY other light than a guilty man. Still, counsel are sometimes over sanguine, and I may be mistaken. You can judge better than I, perhaps, as to the probability of his guilt, and thus decide whether he should be held or not. I submit you have a clear case for holding him on two grounds. First, on the insufficiency of the affidavit; and second, because he is guilty of neglect, if nothing else.

WILLIAM A. BEACH followed, saying he had no such interest in the outside matters connected with the case which counsel on the other side have. His interest was centered in his client, who was suffering from the inability to furnish bail. He demanded, and notwithstanding the sneers and jeers of counsel, the defendant was suffering in jail simply from this reason, that he is unable to procure the amount of bail. Mr. BEACH then proceeded to examine the law instituting the Board of Audit, to consist of Mayor HALL, Controller CONNOLLY and TWEED. It is deemed that Mayor HALL was the head of this Board of Audit or authorized to sit as its head. Mayor HALL undoubtedly exercised control over that Board. The Controller, without doubt, deferred to his judgment, but we have the proof of this in the resolution offered by HALL, and adopted. The counsel says that, nevertheless, CONNOLLY should be held in an undiminished bail for neglect of duty. It is determined that Mayor HALL, the distinguished socialist, the convivialist, the refined exquisite, shall go free—he who was the prime mover in this work, while the Controller shall remain in jail. The papers before your honor show no cause of action against the defendant. Fraud on the part of CONNOLLY is asserted on information and belief, based on his being in a secluded room. Counsel said vouchers were destroyed because they would prove rumors. And yet counsel produced many of the very fatal vouchers left in the Department. How did it happen that CONNOLLY did not remove these vouchers? That is not an evasive statement; it proves that CONNOLLY'S retirement was for the purpose of aiding these gentlemen in their investigation. Yet counsel say that CONNOLLY and PECKHAM, in these vouchers have found we are four. Why, Sir, is the question of our rights to our liberty to be settled in this way by the fancy imaginings of distinguished counsel? I know when a gentleman like the Deputy Attorney-General appears before a Judge extra judicial attention is given to him. I have seen the Judiciary of New-York go down under other influences, but in this court I expect nothing of the kind. Counsel says the stolen money was traced to TWEED and other unknown parties. Unknown parties; who are they? Is CONNOLLY one of them? Is there any proof that he is? Who has seen any such proof? It must say, under the bitterness with which CONNOLLY is pursued, counsel we have one of the most far-fetched arguments ever heard. The only pretense of claims they make is that CONNOLLY was negligent, that these bills were so obviously fraudulent that they could be easily detected. This action is brought to recover certain moneys; brought by the People of the State. Who has this money belong to? Who but the City and County of New-York? What interest, then, had the State or the people of the State in this money. If the plaintiff in this case has no cause of action why this order of arrest must fall; otherwise it would afford a case of unmitigable despotism. Counsel argued this point at considerable length. The Board of Audit is the tribunal before which the claims against the County are to be audited, and not with him, reserving to himself the right to come in and oppose. Counsel have nothing to say against that; CONNOLLY has been prosecuted and they have much to say against that; HALL and SWEENY have not been prosecuted, but he had found nothing in all his investigations to show that Mayor HALL is not a vulgar thief. But we believed that HALL would and he can be prosecuted at leisure. We believed, however, that TWEED and CONNOLLY would fly from justice. We deem ourselves justified in doing all we have done respecting TWEED and CONNOLLY. CONNOLLY was the direct pay-master of all the City accounts. He was head of the Finance Department. He was in constant attendance at the Finance Department. He was the first signer, and the Mayor based his signature on that of the Controller. The Mayor, finding the Controller had signed, was justified in believing the accounts correct. The business of paying a bill was done in Mr. CONNOLLY'S office. He was an excellent accountant, fully capable to discharge the duties of the office, and it was while he had charge of these affairs that these monstrous robberies were perpetrated—these six millions were stolen. Mr. CONNOLLY sat along in a small office during the time these robberies were perpetrated; nine feet from him sat Mr. WATSON, the concoctor of all the pretended bills by which these frauds were accomplished. Mr. CONNOLLY sat along; I say, but within reach sat his accomplice WATSON. There all this fraud was concocted. Now, we follow these affidavits and we find a thoroughly proficient, named WOODWARD, that two-thirds of the amount charged in these bills are divided among TWEED and others. Facts and circumstances show that CONNOLLY got a share of these robberies. I think the foregoing evidence unmistakingly points to CONNOLLY as participant; that CONNOLLY, sitting cheek by jowl with WATSON, should know nothing of the business is preposterous, and I say, if parties making these prosecutions had lain still and allowed CONNOLLY to fly, they would have themselves been guilty of as great a crime. CONNOLLY was, in fact, the man who was responsible for all these robberies, therefore CONNOLLY was pursued. When papers were made out against TWEED there was a cautious omission to say one word against CONNOLLY. This omission referred to by the counsel was by design. It was not at the time of the arrest of TWEED contemplated to arrest CONNOLLY until the day before the arrest of CONNOLLY. GREEN was simply CONNOLLY'S deputy, subject to dismissal at any time. CONNOLLY, perhaps to screen himself, had consented to break the quartet controlling New-York finances by appointing GREEN his deputy, but it was not known how long he would maintain this breach. Of course, the PECKHAM affidavit is based on information and belief, but it refers to other affidavits which give this proof. These affidavits warrant the belief that CONNOLLY is guilty; at all events he is guilty of gross official neglect. There is on the very face of these bills the plainest evidence of fraud. The affidavits required to be annexed to the bills were not annexed. Now as to information. Now as to the information which is charged as being general and not specific. The frauds were charged; a committee was appointed to investigate the charge. They went to Mr. CONNOLLY, and he not hear these very vouchers; they were not in use; they were filed away. What did he do? Instead of placing them in their hands, he asked for time—until the following Monday.

WILLIAM A. BEACH—Where is the proof of this?

Mr. O'CONOR—I think it would be sufficient if I said Mr. CONNOLLY does not deny it.

Mr. BEACH—Mr. CONNOLLY does deny it.

Mr. O'CONOR—Let us see; and turning to the testimony read the statement shewing when the vouchers had been stolen.

Mr. BEACH—I asked for testimony showing that Mr. CONNOLLY asked for a delay.

Mr. O'CONOR—The Committee called on Mr CONNOLLY and asked him to deliver the vouchers. They were not delivered. The Sabbath intervened a day for good as well as bad deeds—and on Monday the vouchers were found to be missing. On Saturday, Mr. GREEN was appointed. Do you not see the extremity to which he was reduced? He was told to make an appointment, and he obeyed. But, by Monday morning, before Mr. GREEN could enter upon the discharge of his duties, the papers were stolen. CONNOLLY knew if he remained in office and delivered the vouchers he was ruined. Hence the vouchers must be destroyed. I have no doubt a consultation with TWEED showed the danger there was in preserving the vouchers. CONNOLLY is shrewd. TWEED is a bold, daring, not learned, dashing fellow, and it is not difficult to imagine how they would manage an affair like this. These are circumstances of such controlling influence as to be perfectly monstrous to allow him to flee. It would be a fearful disgrace upon our laws and Courts. Mr. O'CONOR then went into the affidavits of S. G. COURTNEY and CONNOLLY. He said he could not find in it a single word stating that he is unable to give bail.

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THE RUSSIAN PRINCE.

How He Passed His Second Day in Boston.

Particulars Concerning the Ball—Trip Through the Mills at Lowell—School Children's Festival at Music Hall—Grand Banquet at the Revere House.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—In my incomplete dispatch of last midnight, hurriedly written in the crowded Theatre, and with the waiting telegraph messenger irritatingly at my elbow, I am inclined to think my criticism of the company present at the Prince's ball was a little harsh. Certainly, when I wrote, the character of the assemblage was as I sketched it. But after midnight more guests arrived, and by their acknowledged position in Boston society, the elegance of their toilet, and the charm of person, the scene was considerably changed. So when the ball was at its very height it was an exceedingly brilliant affair. But I hold to this conclusion: that, although some costly, superb, and tasteful costumes were suspicious, and some very beautiful women were present, the whole effect was not so charming or entrancing as a similar ball in New-York would produce. The best exhibition of the beauty of Boston was not made. The Prince danced several times, and very soon seemed to be at ease. His partner in the quadrille of honor, Mrs. Mayor GASTON, wore a pearl-gray silk, made *en trasne*, and trimmed with a deep flounce of *point applique*; the corsage was high, with wide *applique* fastened on each shoulder by diamond ornaments, and draped across the back very gracefully; the neck and wrists were finished in point; the hair was dressed in plain rolls, slightly creped in front, diamond ornaments. His partner in the waltz, Miss AMY SHAW, wore white tulle, the front trimmed with flounces to the waist, each flounce headed with a wreath of convolvulus; the train, which had a flounce passing entirely around it, was looped with the same flowers. The under-dress was of white silk, with body of the same, finished with a berthe of tulle puffs, with a bouquet de corsage or convolvulus flowers and foliage. The same flowers were worn in the hair, which was dressed à la Pompadour; diamond ornaments. And Mrs. LAWRENCE, his partner in the lancers, wore a pale green silk, the underdress formlas a train and trimmed with flounces of the same; the overdress, which was looped high at the side and hung in full folds at the back, was finished with Chantilly and point appliqua. The obrsage was decolletté, with a berthe of the silk edged with point applique. The hair was dressed very plainly in round rolls, fastened with a comb at the back; diamond ornaments. The toilettes of Miss WHITEMORE and Mrs. PRIBODY, who also danced in the quadrille of honor, were of pink silk and extremely elegant—elaborate with ruches, exquisite lace and tulle, and the tunics were looped with trailing sprays and flowered. Both these ladies looked as if they might have walked out of a French picture. The happy lady who was honored with the especial attention of the Duke, and who was his partner at the little banquet in the secluded recess, was Miss SHAW. The Duke and suite left the ball-room at 2 o'clock, with repeated expressions of satisfaction and delight with the evening's entertainment. The ball was not, I understand, a pecuniary success, the managers losing something approaching $10,000. The management, it must be noted, was as near perfection as possible. There was no confusion, and not one of the petty annoyances so common at such affairs was met with. The music, too, was exquisitely rendered.

A RUN UP TO LOWELL.

This forenoon was devoted to the visit to Lowell by invitation of the authorities of the city, and Capt. G. V. FOX, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and the Duke's "good friend." The trip was made in a special Pullman train. The party were welcomed by the ringing of the city bells, and cheers of the citizens and mill-operatives who crowded the streets. The time was spent in "doing" some of the mills, and lunching at the residence of Capt. FOX. Soon after noon the visit was concluded, and the party returned to Boston to prepare for the festival of song in the Music Hall, given by the singing children of the public schools.

The next number was a grand old choral, composed in 1649 by KEUGER, sung in unison by the pupils of the high and grammar schools. Then the slendid solo and chorus from MENDELSSOHN'S "Athalie" was rendered—the former by the girls of the high school, and the latter by the children from the grammar schools. The trio, "Lift Thine Eyes," from the oratorio of "Elijah," was next sung by the girls of the high and normal schools, and those of the Highlands and Dorchester high schools, without the accompaniment of organ and orchestra. At the close, "Master Stork's Return," a curious old ballad from MARSCHNER, a South German composer, was then sung, after which ROSSINI'S great chorus, "Wake Gentle Zephyr," was given by the full chorus. The festival concluded with the "Old Hundredth Psalm," which grandly rolled forth from the full chorus and the entire audience, with the noble accompaniment of full orchestra and organ. The festival was indeed a noteworthy event, and worthy of the renowned musical culture of Boston. The hall was as elaborately decorated as was the theatre last night, and the perfume of many exquisite flower pieces loaded the air. While gazing at the scene in the hall many could not fail to recall a like scene eight or ten years ago, when the Prince of WALES stood where the DUKE ALEXIS today stood during the playing of his national air, and received the honors of the people, and to ponder over the startling news received of his expected death.

THE MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

Every seat in the Music Hall, with the exception of those reserved for the ducal party, was occupied some time before the guests appeared. The audience included many distinguished Bostonians, prominent in literature and society, and was elegant and refined in appearance. The entrance of the Duke and suite was properly applauded; and when they were in their places the festival was opened with the entrée en *militaire* of the 1,200 children composing the great choir. The exercises began with a voluntary on the great organ by Mr. J. B. SHARLAND, Musical Director of the public schools, introducing several Russian melodies, in honor of the guest. Following this came a grand march of welcome, composed by Mr. JULIUS EICHBERG, and dedicated "To His Imperial Highness." This introduced the music of the Russian hymn, which was sung by the great choir of children, accompanied by the full orchestra and organ, with the following original words, by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES:

Shadowed so long by the storm-cloud of danger,
Thou whom the prayers of an Empire defend—
Welcome, thrice welcome! but not as a stranger;
Come to the nation that calls thee its friend.

Bleak are our shores with the blasts of December,
Fettered and chill to the ripple's dow flow;
Throbbing and warm are the hearts that remember
Where was our friend when the world was our foe.

Look on the lips that are smiling to greet thee,
See the fresh flowers that a people has strewn;
Count them! they sisters and brothers that meet thee;
Guest of the nation, her heart is thine own.

Fires of the North, in eternal communion,
Blend your broad flashes with evening's bright star!
God bless the Empire that loves the great Union;
Strength to her people! Long life to the Czar!

BANQUET AT THE REVERE HOUSE.

The banquet at the Revere House this evening was by far the finest feature of the Duke's entertainment in Boston, and surpassed in brilliancy and extent any previous affair of the kind here. It was attended by 200 of the most prominent and distinguished citizens of Boston and Cambridge. At 9:30 after 9 o'clock the Duke and suite entered the banqueting hall under escort of Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, the President of the occasion, followed by the invited guests. They were given seats at a raised table in the following order: At Mr. WINTHROP'S right the Grand Duke, Prof. Henry W. Longfellow, Admiral Poinsett, Admiral Steedman, Capt. G. V. Fox, Count Olsoufieff, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Judge Lowell, President Eliot, of Harvard University, Dr. Cowdin, Prof. Asa Gray, Lieut. Tuttor, Hon. Richard H. Dana, E. R. Mudge and Franklin Haven; and at the left of Mr. Winthrop, Gov. Claflin, Ex-Minister Catacazy, Hon. George T. Bigelow, Mayor Gaston, Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, Mr. De Bodisco, Judge John H. Clifford, Count Showalof, James Russell Lowell, Lieut. S. Kinkaid, Hon. George S. Hillard; Prof. Benj. Pierce, of Harvard; William Amory, and Rev. Phillips Brooks. The hall was elaborately decorated and the eight long tables were extensively trimmed and adorned with superb flower pieces. During the progress of the banquet delightful music was rendered by an orchestra of picked performers. Soon after 9 o'clock Mr. WINTHROP rose and addressed the company. He made a long speech, comparing the history of Russia with that of America, noting the abolition of slavery in the two countries and the manner in which it was accomplished, and dwelling upon the steady progress of Russia under the lead of the royal father of the guest. He closed with a personal address of welcome to the Duke and the following call to the company:

"I pause here for a moment, gentlemen, before proceeding to the toast of the occasion, to invite you all to rise with me while I propose to you the health of His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia."

In response to his invitation, the entire company arose to their feet and cheered with great enthusiasm. Then, as Mr. WINTHROP passed before continuing, the Duke rose and said:

"I propose the health of President GRANT. Hurrah!" and he gave a deep-chested and handsome cheer, which was the cue for an echoing deafening cheer from the company. The band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and then with more words of eulogy Mr. WINTHROP proposed the health of the Duke. When the cheering had subsided the Duke made the following speech in clear tones, good English and but little hesitation:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the very kind manner in which you drank my health. I feel happy to be in the old City of Boston. The cradle of the American nation, [applause,] the child or the infant which lay in that cradle has very soon grown to a very old times, become the giant which all the nations are regarding, and which every nation desires to have for its friend. [Applause.] The presence of these illustrious men, whose words form the best and most glorious pages of American literature, shows that the mind of the great nation is here. And now, gentlemen, a long cheer for the prosperity of Boston." [Cheers.]

The Duke led off amid the tremendous cheers that followed. Afterward there were speeches by Gov. CLAFLIN, Mayor GASTON, President ELIOT, Admiral POINSETT, JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, M. CATACAZY, RICHARD H. DANA and others. OLLIVER WENDELL HOLMES read a poem, and the following letter was read from the poet WHITTIER:

AMESBURY, Twelfth Month, 6, 1871.—GENTLEMEN: I regret that I am not able to avail myself of your invitation to the dinner of His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke ALEXIS on the 9th inst. It would give me pleasure as a loyal American citizen to express by my presence at the dinner my grateful appreciation of the friendly attitude maintained during the late trial by the great Empire which your distinguished guest represents, and as an anti-slavery man my admiration for the mighty work of social and political reform, the abolition of serfdom, so successfully accomplished by him, who now through his son,

"Stretches to us the hand,
That with the pencil of the Northern Star,
Wrote freedom on his band."

I am, gentlemen, yours truly,

(Signed,) JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The entertainment ended soon after midnight.

I am indebted for notes of the affair to the editors of the *Sunday Courier*, the Secretary of the Committee positively and curtly prohibiting the admittance of any representative of the New-York Press.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Republican caucus at Manchester, N. H., last night nominated P. C. CHESNEY for Mayor.

Friday night the steamers *Highlander* and *Hercules*, two of the best tugs at Kingston, Ontario, were burned.

The statement telegraphed from Washington that the loss of the Chicago national banks by fire was $1,608,000, is without foundation.

Gen. A. T. A. TORBERT, the newly-appointed Consul-General of the United States at Havana, entered into possession of his office yesterday.

The hull and cargo of the schooner *Village Queen*, which went ashore at Cape Henlopen on the afternoon of the 6th inst., will be a total loss. The vessel will be stripped.

FREDERICK B. BOWMAN, an alleged embezzler and thief, has been arrested in Boston, and left for New-York in custody, on a requisition of Gov. HOFFMAN.

A motion for a new trial in the MEDLICOTT case, at Lawrence, Kansas, was overruled. The prisoner, Dr. MEDLICOTT, was thereupon sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of January.

J. S. HALL, the agent in Chicago for the Kentucky library of the late Prof. Lyman, yesterday afternoon, was held in $500 bail for violating the law prohibiting lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets.

Several ladies have registered at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of voting at the next municipal election, under a clause in the city charter allowing all property-holders to vote, whether residents or not.

The Chamber of Commerce at Halifax, N. S., indignant at the delay in the progress of the Intercolonial Railway enterprise, has appointed a committee to wait on the Railway Commissioners, who now have the matter in charge, and remonstrate against further delay.

The Committee of Conference, appointed by the Republican Senatorial caucus at Sacramento, Cala, last evening, have secured the consent of the absentees to go into caucus on Tuesday night, which is considered a virtual triumph for SARGENT.

Advices from Pembina report that three French half-breeds have been on trial at Fort Garry on the charge of taking active part in the late Fenian invasion under the command of Gen. O'NEILL. One of the prisoners has been convicted and condemned to suffer death.

The schooner *H. M. Fisher*, Capt. GIBSON, of and for Boston, from Cape Haytien, went ashore Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, on the south side of Cuttyhunk and bilged. The crew, six in number, were saved by some of the inhabitants of the island, at the risk of their own lives.

An important gas suit of the proprietor of the Louisville Opera House against the gas company for overcharges, involving the correctness of gas metres, was decided yesterday in favor of the company. Most thorough tests were made by scientific men, and the metres were found to be wonderfully correct.

Gov. NEWTON BOOTH, of California, was inaugurated yesterday. His inaugural address takes strong grounds in favor

CURRENT LITERATURE.

GRANDMOTHER TENTERDEN.

NEW POEM BY BRET HARTE.
(MASSACHUSETTS SHORE, 1830.)

I mind it was but yesterday—
The sun was dim, the air was chill;
Below the fowp, below the hill,
The sails of my son's ship did fill—
My Jacob, who was cast away.

He said, "God keep you, mother dear,"
But did not turn to kiss his wife;
They had some foolish, idle strife;
Her tongue was like a two-edged knife,
And he was proud as any peer.

Howbeit that night I took no note
Of sea nor sky, for all was drear;
I marked not that the hills looked near,
Nor that the mood though cold and clear,
Tarought cardinke good did drive and float.

For with my darling went the joy
Of autumn woods and meadows brown;
I came to hate the little town:
It seemed as if the sun went down
With him, my only darling boy.

It was the middle of the night,
The wind is shifted west-by-south;
It piled high up the harbor mouth;
The marshes, black with Summer drouth,
Were all abroad with sea-foam white.

It was the middle of the night
The sea upon the garden leapt,
And my son's middle name crept,
And I, his mother, waked and wept,
When lo! there came a sudden light.

And there he stood! his seaman's dress
All wet and dripping seemed to be;
The pale blue fires of the sea
Dripped from his garments constantly—
I could not speak through cowardness.

"I come through night and storm," he said;
"Through storm and night and death," said he,
"To kiss my wife, if it so be
That strife still holds 'twixt her and me,
For all beyond is Peace," he said.

"The sea is His, and He who sent
The wind and wave can soothe their strife;
And brief and foolish is our life."
He stooped and kissed his sleeping wife,
Then sighed, and, like a dream, he went.

Now, when my darling kissed not me,
But her—his wife—who did not wake
My heart within me seemed to break;
I swore a vow! nor thenceforth spake
Of what my dearer eyes did see.

And when the slow weeks brought him not,
Somehow we spoke of naught beside;
For alse,—her hope upheld her pride;
And I,—in me all hope had died,
And my son passed as if forgot.

It was about the next Spring-tide,
She pined and faded where she stood;
Yet spake no word of ill or good;
She had the hard, cold Edward's blood
In all her veins,—and so she died.

One time I thought, before she passed,
To give her peace, but ere I spake
Methought, "He will be first to break
The news in Heaven," and for his sake
I held mine beak until the last.

And there I sit, her care to roam;
I only wait to hear his call;
I dont see that she died to-day, nor Fall.
Shall see no sails in ports, where all
And every ship at last comes home.

And you have sailed the Spanish main,
And know my Jacob! . . . Eh! Mercy!
And of your mercy I hask ye me,
Yielded to dead to humble me!
My boy! . . . my Jacob . . . Turn again!

MY FRIEND THE MAJOR.

BY GEORGE HALSE, AUTHOR OF "SIR GUY DE GUY," &C., &C.

During a college vacation, I took a run to Edinburgh, having long desired to see the northern metropolis; and found much pleasure in visiting all its places of interest, classical, historical, and romantic. One day I mounted the famous hill which overlooks the city; and there, alone and undisturbed, I surrendered myself to the reveries which the panorama spread at my feet was calculated to provoke in a youthful, studious, and emotional mind.

"Jove, what a scene!" I ejaculated, as I strode from one point of the compass to another. "How gracefully the beautiful city nestles under the shelter of her crags and hills! How fittingly is she designated the modern Athens! Yonder, methinks, is its Acropolis—the Castle. Here the old town is severed from, yet linked with, the new, by a stretch of fair gardens. To the right of me is the silvery Forth, meandering with surpassing grace through cultured land up to Stirling. I wonder if I can make out Stirling Castle!"

"Permit me, Sir, to offer you my glass for the purpose," said a voice at my elbow, causing me to start considerably, for a moment before I was entirely alone. I turned, and encountered the kindly salute of a gentleman whose manner and expression at once secured my good will. He had an upright, military bearing, and was well dressed, *bon ton*, and perfectly at his ease. His features were fair, his hair and beard light, and his age about five and thirty.

I returned the courteous salutation, and accepted the proferred field-glass, falling at once into conversation with the gentleman. The affinity between certain minds was singularly exemplified in our case. We took to each other wonderfully, and when I happened to remark incidentally that I was a stranger to those parts, a student from college, alone and unattended, his interest in me increased fourfold. He was, he told me, a Major in a crack Highland regiment; he knew everybody of importance in the country; he had the entrée everywhere, and he should be delighted to place his services at my disposal.

It was in this pleasant way I made the acquaintance of my friend the Major.

His assistance was most opportune, and he spared no pains in pointing out to me the objects of interest within view.

"Mark that modest dwelling down there to the left. You will be intensely interested to learn that you lowly cot was inhabited by the Davie Deans of Scott's immortal romance."

I shed a tear.

"Here," he said, perceiving my emotion, "you have a good view of Holyrood. I must take you over that most interesting abbey. That is the Grassmarket. Here is Princes-street—mark Scott's monument. Farther on is the Royal Institution; there will be a meeting there next week, my friend Brougham in the chair. Do you know Brougham?"

"I'm not so fortunate as to be personally acquainted with his Lordship."

"I must introduce you. This conspicuous hill is Calton; and round here are the unfinished Penitentiary; and more to the north is the richly wooded Corstorphine Hill; while right away in this direction is—hallo! what are these fellows about round this point?"

I turned in the spot indicated by the gentleman, and perceived three individuals earnestly watching the performances of a fourth, who was seated on a stone with a small board on his knees.

"What are these fellows doing?" repeated my friend.

"I can't for the life of me imagine."

"Let us go and see."

As we approached, I at once comprehended that the man was a thimblerigger.

"Stay," I whispered to the Major, "let's keep away. They are no good."

"How."

"Thimbleriggers."

"What's that?"

"Simply swindling."

"Pauch! let's go and see what it's like. Live and learn."

I yielded reluctantly to my friend's curiosity; but he had been so affable and useful to me, I couldn't object.

"Beware of temptation!" I whispered.

"Ha! ha!—I'm too old a soldier to be easily humbugged!"

The performer manipulated the thimbles in the usual way, making moves which were easily followed. Presently, one of the onlookers ventured a shilling, and lost.

"My man, where were your een? The pea's here. I ken," said another of the group, raising the thimble which concealed it. "Look ther!"

The lucky rustic ventured another shilling, and again lost, to the astonishment of the Major, who divined correctly where the pea was concealed.

"What a noodle this fellow is!" he whispered to me. "Any one with half an eye could follow the thimblerigger's movements. Why, he's as awkward as he can be. Novel as the trick is to me, I can see every move. Look, the pea is here now."

I opined so too. We both proved right.

"I should like, above all things, to punish the knave," continued the Major.

"How?—by thrashing him?"

"No, no; by cleaning him out. 'Twould be a wholesome lesson to him."

"Nay," I remonstrated; "take my advice—don't."

"I just go to the extent of a crown."

The Major laid down a crown, which the operator covered with another, and commenced—

"Ane—twa—three—foor—five—sax. Now, Sir, whar's the pea?"

I saw clearly enough that it was beneath the middle thimble, but my impetuous companion had been deceived, and selected the wrong one, losing his money. His surprise was equaled by his vexation.

"I'll be shot if I don't try again," he ejaculated; and in spite of my endeavors to drag him away, he laid down another crown. This, too, was lost in a moment, by his fatuous inattention. I marked a portentous flush sweeping over his features, which indicated excitement.

"Double or quits," he cried, laying down a sovereign, passionately.

"Gude," calmly responded the trickster. "Ane—twa—three—foor. Whar's the pea, noo, Sir, for a pund?"

My heart beat violently at this crisis. I saw the move well, and indicated the middle thimble to my friend. But he turned quite angrily upon me.

"Sir, I have eyes, thank you, and saw the manœuvre better than you, for you are wrong. It is here!"

He raised the thimble to the right, and lost as before.

An oath escaped the Major as he sought for another coin—which, to his mortification, he didn't happen to have. I perceived his vexation, and really sympathized with his ill fortune.

"I would readily lend you a sovereign," I said, "but I perceive you are not over-careful. But I will do you a better service: I'll risk one myself, with the sole view of regaining your lost stake—then we'll go."

I then laid down a sovereign, and the group breathlessly awaited the result of my encounter with the subtle Scot.

"Ane—twa—three. What's your will, Sir? Whar's the pea, for a pund?"

"Here," said I, calmly and confidently, "under the right hand thimble!"—whither I had seen it travel, without the shadow of a doubt.

It was gone!

"Ha!" cried the Major, "what could you be thinking about? It is here!" And so it was. "What a brace of asses we are, to be done by this blunderer!"

I felt that the epithet would be quite deserved if I allowed victory to remain with the vulgar conjurer.

"If I had a five-pound note in my pocket," said I, with rising indignation, "I'd annihilate the knave!"

"Ah, he richly deserves it," replied the Major, between his teeth. "If you are without the needful," he continued, "could I lend you my watch, to enable you to smash him."

The friendly suggestion was most opportune.

"Thanks—many thanks," I responded. "I have a watch of my own. Here, fellow, I said, addressing the manipulator, just as he lost half a sovereign with a man who arrived on the scene a moment before—"here, I'll try you once more, and will stake this watch for five pounds."

"Gude! for five punds—or for fatty—or a bunner!"

The charlatan covered the pea; exposed it, covered it again; gave it two or three removes, which my eye followed as if I had done it myself.

"What's the pea noo, Sir, for five punds?"

It was a moment of extreme suspense. I hesitated, though I knew quite well the pea was beneath the middle thimble. I glanced at the Major; he indicated the same thimble. I looked at the other spectators; they one and all pointed to the same spot. Moreover, one of them, in his zeal in my cause, treacherously raised the identical thimble while the operator was turning round to speak to some one, and exposed the pea to my view.

"Now for your revenge!" whispered the Major, pressing my arm.

I felt I was about to do a base thing, in availing myself of this man's treachery; but I was too heated to pause.

"Noo, Sir, whar's the pea for five punds?" demanded the trickster, without touching the thimbles again.

I laid my finger on the middle thimble, and glanced triumphantly at the onlookers, who gave a small cheer of encouragement.

"The pea is here!" I faltered, for I was much excited. I raised the thimble: the pea was gone.

A yell of wrath escaped my friend the Major, as he beheld the recreant operator coolly slide my watch into his pocket. I sprang at his throat.

"Nae, nae, Sir," said one of the spectators, interposing; "dinna kill the mon! Ye ae made ane awfu' blunder, an' it seems maist incredible where your een war; but, ye know, ye risket your siller and the watch, an' ye se lost the baith; but ye maunna harm the mon!"

I turned to the Major. He shook his head sadly.

"I fear we must grin and bear it," he said. "Besides," he said, taking me aside, "I much fear we have fallen among thieves. Who knows but these fellows are all rogues together and accomplices? They might do us an injury—murder us! Hadn't we better go while our skins are whole?"

The admonition was not unwelcome, for you know I am a man of peace; and we descended the hill at once and presently parted.

"I hope," said the Major, "that we shall soon meet again, under more auspicious circumstances. Take an old soldier's advice, and keep out of the hands of sharpers—ha, ha!"

I forced a corresponding burst of hilarity.

"By the way," he continued, "I should like you to make the acquaintance of my friend the Marquis of Tweeddale. Do you happen to know him?"

"I have not that honor."

"He's coming to Edinburgh in a few days. You shall join our little party. What hotel are you staying at?"

"The Royal."

"I'll do myself the pleasure of calling on you. I may be of some use."

"A thousand thanks!"

And, with an earnest grasp of the hand, we parted.

I thought it right, in the interests of society to make known the loss of my watch at the police office, giving a description of the thimblerigger and his three supposed coadjutors. The inspector had no hope of recovering my property. However, he made a note of it.

Two days after, I received the promised visit from my friend the Major.

"Excuse my not having called on you, as I fully intended doing; but I was so occupied with the Duke."

"With whom?"

"Roxburghe. I'll introduce you. You will like him much."

And he kindly sketched out a little programme, by which the desired meeting should be accomplished, and I should most certainly receive an invitation to Floors.

I was too conscious of our relative positions to dream of realizing the Major's idea. It proved, however, his great friendship for me and convinced me of the exalted society in which he moved. We smoked together, and he handed me his cigar-case. I was at once struck with the choice quality of his cigars, and at the first whiff I ejaculated:

"Superb!"

"Ah!" he replied, "that proves you to be a connoisseur."

"Why, I never tasted anything finer. What is their name?"

"Princess."

"My favorite brand; why, where do you obtain them?"

The Major made no reply. I repeated the question.

"I need not tell you, for they are not to be procured—in the ordinary way."

"Hem! You provoke my curiosity. Are they to be got in an extra-ordinary way?"

The Major smiled, and hummed a tune. I again pressed him.

"Well," he replied at length, "I do not see why I should keep a pleasant secret from you. I know it would be as safe with you as with me. They're smuggled!"

"Ah! capital; and by yourself?"

"Oh, no—I'm too cautious for that. I buy them of the smuggler, who was introduced to me by the Colonel of our regiment."

I was intensely interested.

"And all the fellows of our mess buy them wholesale—ha, ha!"

"Could I—I make so free as to solicit the same privilege?"

"I don't see why I shouldn't allow it,' he replied, after an interval. "I know you are to be trusted, eh?"

I faltered my assurances.

"Come along with me," continued the Major; "you will only be just in time. Sandy Macnab is only a few left, and Lord Mar wants them."

My friend, the Major, took me into the Old Town, and we threaded innumerable back streets of a most forbidding character, until we reached a peculiarly dingy house, and mounted the stairs to the fifth flat. The Major knocked at the door.

"Whas'thar?"

"Major Dugald McCormick, of Killiecrankie."

The door was at once unlocked and opened by a mariner, who tugged at his forelock as he recognized a customer in the Major.

"I've brought a personal friend who wants a parcel of the Princessa."

"I should ha' been verra glad," replied the smuggler; but your fren's too late. I expect the Laird o' Mar frae ane moment to anither."

"Awkard," whispered the Major to me, in vexation; but wait! Suppose you personate Mar, eh? I see no other way of getting the Princessa for you. What a rich joke it would be! Ha! ha! You are not aware, Sandy, I perceive, that this gentleman is Lord Mar himself."

"I humbly beg his Lairdship a thousan' pardons for my stupeedity!" replied the smuggler, making me a low bow; "but as I dinna ken your Lairdship personally, ailiens you wunna blame me."

"Oh, certainly not."

"They're a' ready packit in this box. Thirty poonds a'thegither, at fatteen shellin'."

"Fifteen shillings only!" ejaculated the Major, in surprise; "but you charged me a pound, you rogue!"

"That's verra true, Major Dugald M'Cormick; but I dinna hae sic an opportunities o' showing my respec' for a Laird! Thirty poonds at fatteen shellin, make twa and twenty poonds an' se hat."

I peered into the box, and the layers of this superb and incomparable cigar made my mouth water. I felt reluctant to take such a quantity; but when I reflected that he was only asking me half the real value, and that I could easily dispose of the surplus to my friends, I decided to take them. Luckily, I had just received a remittance from my father, and at once laid the money on the table.

"I'll send a cab as I go down the street," whispered the Major, as he quitted the room. "You had better remain and keep guard over the cigars till it comes; for these smugglers are not to be trusted, you know. Once get the box to your hotel, without the knowledge of the revenue officers, and you're all right."

I was a little disquieted when I found myself deserted by my friend; but as I discerned no disposition on the part of Macnab to take any advantage, I was soon reassured. A cab arriving after an interval, I deposited my treasure in it, and ordered him to drive to the Royal. Arriving there, I was assisted in unloading by a man in a Glengarry, with a dark beard and green spectacles, who, I presumed, belonged to the hotel. He evidently knew the number of my room; for he seized the box, and carried it thither as a matter of course. He handled it, however, so clumsily, that the lid came off as he deposited it on the floor, and exposed the contents to view.

An exclamation of surprise escaped him, and he turned a scrutinizing glance toward me.

"Hoot awa!" he ejaculated. "Huts, tuts! what has we here? Cigars! and maist extraordinar' fine! Be ase gude, Sir, as to let me see the permit."

"The permit! How dare you take this liberty, fellow? Begone!"

"I'm verra, verra sorry, Sir; but I maun do my dooty—for you ken, I'm an offisher frae the Custom-house at Leith yonner!"

As the dread announcement fell on my ear, a vertigo seized me. I reeled, and sank into a chair.

"But, Sir," continued the officer, in a milder tone, "if you has the permit—which I houp you has—all's weel."

I could only tear off my cravat, loosen my collar, and plunge my head into a basin of water, to mitigate the fever that made my brain like molten lava. The officer tapped me on the shoulder.

"It's the maist painful thing in the hoole warld, Sir, to has to investigate sic matters; but it's my dooty to ca' my brother offishers, who are belaw, and gar them come up."

I burst into tears.

"Onless—"

"Unless, did you say?"

"Onless you and me can mak' a leetle arrangement thegither."

"How?" I asked, grasping the officer's hand—"how, oh how, could it be arranged?"

"Ye ken, Sir, that dooty bides me arres' ye and tak' ye to the lock-up; and I need na tell ye that there's evidence enough to send ye to the gallows."

"The gallows!"

"Nae, nae, not at first—that will come a' in gude time, if ye hae patience. I mean the hulks; for your case is verra, verra desperit."

I thought of my devoted mother, my gentle and loving sisters, my stern father. Oh, anguish! I burst into tears again. The officer was visibly moved, so I followed up my advantage.

"We all, at times, stretch our duties to the utmost extent—nay, it is sometimes wise and humane to forget them altogether. The quality of mercy is not strained, you know. How may this matter be arranged between us?"

And I had the presence of mind to rattle the gold in my pocket.

"The soun' 'o siller," said the officer, in a low tone, "is a maist persuawsive argument in this kintra—just as it is in any ither."

Happily, I am gifted with extraordinary penetration. Few things escape me. I read the officer like a book, and gently placed my purse in his open hand. I was not mistaken; the hand closed tenaciously upon it. I was intensely relieved. After a few minutes' silent cogitation, the officer said—

"Sir, there is but de safe coorse to follow noo. The cigars maun be removed frae the place."

"Of course. I shall only be too thankful to be rid of them. Could you manage to get them away for me?" I asked, deeply moved.

"I'll try. I'll gang and fetch a sma' truck, and tak' them awa."

And the officer, so saying, closed the box, and went for the truck.

When he had quitted me, I could not divest my mind of the notion that I had seen the man before; but, failing to confirm the idea, I dismissed it with the reflection that all Scotchmen are more or less alike, morally and physically, especially about the cheek bones.

I waited an hour—two hours, and he did not return. At length I heard a hurried step on the stairs; and, without knocking at my door, in burst the Major, greatly agitated.

"Dear Sir," he exclaimed, seizing my hand, "I fear we have both been swindled again!"

"Swindled again!" I echoed, in bewilderment—"how?"

"By the smuggler!"

"Explain, Major."

"It has just come to my knowledge, through my friend, Sir Robert Douglas, that Sandy Macnab is no smuggler at all, but an arrant knave, who has humbugged lots of the aristocracy with his pretended contraband tobacco. I want at once to inspect the box."

I kicked open the lid, removed the layer of cigars, and discovered beneath them nothing but sawdust and dried spinach.

"I thought so!" yelled the Major, trembling with indignation. "By Jove! if I catch that rascal, I'll run him through the body like a cockchafer!"

I then related the affair of the Custom-house officer.

"A confederate!" ejaculated the Major, who penetrated the whole thing at once. "Oh, my dear Sir, you seem to be fated to fall into the hands of every rascal in the country! Why, what will you think of Scotland and the Scotch!"

"There are rogues everywhere," I replied, sadly but philosophically, pressing his hand; "and I have at least one consolation—I have found a genuine friend."

The Major was a good deal moved. I therefore bade him dismiss the matter from his thoughts. Experience, I argued, must be bought and paid for. I could see he fully appreciated my bearing in regard to him.

"By the way," I continued, to change the conversation, "I am going to run through two or three of your lakes. Give me an itinerary."

My gallant friend entered with great ardor into my plan, and sketched out a tour which should embrace Glasgow, Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, &c.

"That reminds me," said the Major, "I shall be in that neighborhood with my friend Fife—do you know Lord Fife? I will do myself the pleasure of bringing you together. Who knows but that we may meet? You will reach the Trossachs on Thursday—the very day I am engaged to meet Fife and Moxburghe. Singular, in the meantime, be very careful of the Glasgow people. Take my advice, don't try your luck at thimblerigging again, and have no more dealings with smugglers!"

And, after a few minutes, the Major left me.

I thought it my duty to report this new disaster at the police station, where I met with little sympathy. The inspector, however, made a note of it, as before.

Next day I began my tour, saw Glasgow, did Loch Lomond in the steam-boat, traversed Rob Roy's country, sailed the length of Loch Katrine, and passed through the Trossachs, indulging in the regulation superlatives of admiration at everything I saw, and which I will spare the reader, as he has probably read "Murray" and "Black," and knows by heart exactly all that I could, would or ought to say. I had a strong and pleasing conviction that I should run against my friend the Major somewhere; and, sure enough, I came upon him, sitting on a bowlder by the wayside, sketching. I need not describe the satisfaction with which I laid my hand on his shoulder.

"I only wanted this rencontre to make my pleasure complete," I said, gayly.

"So flattered to hear you say so!" replied the Major, folding up his sketch-book. I saw at a glance that he was only a novice at the art, and had too much delicacy to insist upon viewing his production. "Fife has just left me," said he. "I wish you had been here an hour earlier. I should have liked so much to have introduced you. Such a nice fellow! By the way, are you going on to Callander to sleep?"

"I don't care a bit. What do you advise?"

"Well, if you don't mind a quiet, old-fashioned inn—"

"I prefer an old-fashioned inn to any other," I said, interrupting him.

"Then put up at the little hostelry down the lane yonder, called the Brig o' Turk Inn. It is kept by Widow Farquharson, the fattest woman in Scotland. The accommodation is limited; and I almost fear you are too late, for I saw two or three tourists turn down toward the house as I came along. Shall we go and see?"

"Oh, by all means. The plan suits my taste exactly."

The portly, good-natured widow met us at the door, and bade us welcome.

"I fear," said I, "that I am too late—your house is full?"

"Nae, nae, Sir," she replied, with genuine hospitality, "I ha' ane chamber unoccupied. Walk into the room yonner; there's on'y three men frae the North resting and tacking a drap o' whuskey. Walk in."

We entered a tidy parlor; and the gentlemen made room for us at the little table, continuing their conversation, in which we presently joined, with the frank unreserve becoming fellow-tourists. I will not stop to describe the men, or the matter of our discourse; but will content myself with placing on record an act of surpassing kindness on the part of the Major toward me.

One of the company, describing the contents of his knapsack, said that he always carried with him, as indispensables, four things—a piece of soap, a tooth-brush, a clean pair of socks, and a pack of cards. The mention of this last article as necessary to a tourist's outfit naturally provoked question; which the gentleman answered by declaring that it was an absolute necessity to him, to help him through the tedium of evenings in dull country places. Illustrating his argument, he produced the cards, and challenged his friends to a rubber. They good-naturedly let him have his will, inviting the Major or myself to take a hand.

Now, if I feel proud of anything in the world, it is my skill at whist. I cultivated it at college. I read *Hoyle* with my tutor, instead of divinity, Cavendish's principles were as familiar to me as *Ac, Æc, hoc*, "Captain E." and "C. C." were as yea, nea *pan*, to my studious mind. In fact, I should have taken honors in it literally, if this department of erudition had been recognized by Alma Mater. With my natural modesty, however, I declined the friendly invitation, and the Major consented to cut in.

I saw at a glance that not one of the party knew more than the mere rudiments of the game. They played at first for toddy, and, as they warmed to the work, they got to five-shilling rubbers. From that they advanced to ten-shilling points; and money changed hands rapidly, while excitement increased in proportion. I was allowed to make comments on the play, and to point out the blunders committed. In disputed points, I acted as referee.

My friend the Major was far too heedless a player. He showed his cards, he revoked, he trumped his partner's tricks, and, in fact, played the deuce from first to last. At length, he grew angry, rose from the table, and threw the cards in an adversary's face. At this affront the Gaelic blood rose high; the company sprang to their feet, and there would certainly have been bloodshed, if I had not, with great tact, interposed—declared that my friend's temper was, I believed, due to a disease of the cerebellum, and that he was, in consequence, not responsible for his actions under excitement; and that, if they would allow me, I would take his place, in the interests of peace. My words were as oil on the troubled waters. The company reseated themselves, and the insult offered by my friend the Major was soon forgotten.

I objected to play high, both from principle and impecuniosity; but the tourists from the North seemed flush of money, and as they insisted upon high stakes, and as I felt pretty sure of success, I yielded. The Major exulted in the prospect of the retribution that awaited my adversaries, and looked over my hand with the deepest interest.

And now, for the first time in my life, I learnt how utterly powerless is skill when fate declares against us. Fortune, which smiled on my first hand, and enabled me to score six, suddenly reversed her wheel, and from that moment every effort of mine ended in disaster. The most impracticable hands fell to my lot, and the egregious stupidity of my partner rendered my play utterly abortive. In less time than it takes to describe it, I found myself with empty pockets; and, without imitating the gross affront offered them by my friend, I rose from the table with becoming demeanor, bade the company adieu, and retired to my room.

The Major followed me. Sympathy, surprise and indignation were pictured in his countenance.

"My dear Sir," he said, taking my hand, "why all the powers of mischief seem to be in league against you! Was ever man so unlucky!"

"It is, indeed, quite unparalleled."

"To a poorer man this succession of losses would be simply ruin."

"I assure you it inconveniences me very seriously," I replied, with all the composure I could command. "In fact, I'm cleaned out!"

"Nonsense!"

"Believe me, it is quite true."

"Bah! But you can, I suppose, raise whatever money you may need?"

"Oh, yes, I could draw upon my father; but I'm a stranger in the land, and I don't know a soul whom I could ask to honor my check."

Then it was that the generous nature of the Major displayed itself.

"My dearest Sir, dismiss that thought instantly, I pray you. The purse of a Scotch gentleman is ever at the service of an honorable Southron!"

Saying this, he opened his pocket-book, and drew from it a roll of notes.

"Luckily," said he, "I am in a position to help you, for I have just sold a horse at Glasgow, and the dealer paid me this morning. I shall deem it an honor, no less than a pleasure, to cash your cheque upon your father. I thank you said that he is the well-known India merchant, Mr. Mortimer Cockledown!"

"Yes—but really I feel most unwilling to take advantage of—"

"Not a word, Sir, I beg. Shall we say a tenner?"

"Thank you, a five pound note will be ample to take me back to Edinburgh."

Thus was I released, by the Major's timely aid, from a very awkward dilemma; and I hoped at a future day to give him a substantial proof of my gratitude. Night closing in, he was compelled to leave me—promising to introduce me to his friend, the Duke, in the course of a day or two.

In the morning I explored the neighborhood; and after making a substantial dinner off trout and cockaleekie, I proposed to continue my journey, and called for my bill.

"Twal' sheelin'," said the fat landlady, answering my summons.

I laid down the note which my friend had lent me, and the good hostess counted out the change, and I shortly afterward took my departure.

I had not, however, got clear of the lane when I heard vociferous shouting behind me, and turning round, I beheld the fat landlady panting after me like an infuriated elephant, gesticulating wildly with a broom. Behind her were the people of the inn, dogs joined the chase, and the hangers-on brought up the rear—all armed with rakes, basting-ladles, pokers, mops, pails, and whatever weapon they could lay hand on.

"Staun' thar! ye bisbegotten scour'rel!" cried fat widow Farquharson, shaking her fist at me. "Staun'! I say—or I'll beat ye till your ain father wunna know your head frae a haggis!"

I obeyed her injunction, and stood still. In an instant she was upon me, like an avalanche, and swept me to the earth—fixing me down by the hair of my head. The rearguard arrived immediately, and all the weapons of offense were directed against me.

"Ye desperit villi'in!" ejaculated the landlady, as soon as she recovered her breath, "ye shall ha'e the whole waught o' my body on ye gin ye move!"

"Pray, pray, my good woman, what have I done?"

"What ha'e ye done, ye cunnin' young whalp? Why, look at this bit o' worthless paper—this sham note—which ye gave me the noo!"

"Sham!"

"Aye, sham, and bad as yoursel', ye dirty houn'. Tak' it back, and gie me my siller."

"Believe me, my good woman, I—"

"Tak' it back, I say, ye ugly Lunnon thief, and gie me my siller!"

And without more ado the landlady thrust her hand into my trousers pocket and repossessed herself of the change she had given me.

"Noo, ye scoun'rel, pay me twal' sheelin' for bed an' board."

"Really, good Mrs.—"

"Twal' sheelin', I say! I'll teach you to come and fill your stammick, and rob puir honest folk in this kintra!"

And the indignant hostess held her hand out at the end of my nose.

I was obliged to confess that I had lost every coin I possessed at cards; and, as she was inexorable, I offered to deposit my knapsack with her until I regained my hotel, and could redeem it.

"Yes—I'll ha'e your knapsack, and I'll ha'e your buits, too."

"My boots!"

"Yes; your buits, too. Ye mann gang awa' barefoot. Ye will recolleck the day ye tried to rab the puir Widdy Farkison."

There was no appeal. The widow's edict had gone forth; and if she had decided that I should be sent adrift in the costume of Adam, I must have submitted. The pitiless rank and file eased me of my knapsack and boots in a moment.

"Noo, my bonny chiel, aws' wi' ye; and nane o' your Lunnon tricks at the Brig o' Turk agen; for if ye iwer come to the hoose agen, I'll nail ye by the lugs to my sign-post. Awa'!"

Rank and file bringing their weapons to the charge at the word of command, I displayed discretion rather than valor, and started on my painful pilgrimage to Callander. One of the aborigines, meeting me by the way, shouted out:

"Ye idiwut! why dinna ye tak' aff your breeks and brogues, and na walk aboot in that ondecent manner?"

Arriving at Callander, I submitted the denounced note to a respectable tradesman, who at once declared it to be base. Fortunately, I had a valuable set of studs, which I sold, and thus furnished myself with the means of rebooting myself and continuing my journey. My thoughts naturally turned to my friend the Major.

"If this note is base," I reflected, "how much worse must be the position of my friend, who has a lot of them, and may be seriously compromised at any moment! It is quite evident that the roguish horse-dealer has swindled him infamously; and thus the poor fellow has unconsciously led me into this mess!"

On my arrival at Edinburgh, I thought it only right to report this circumstance at the Police office. I was told that the trick was as old as the hills. Nevertheless, the Inspector made a note of it, as before.

A few days afterward, the post brought me two letters—one from my father, the other in an unknown hand. I opened the latter first. It was from my friend the Major, dated "Floors," and ran thus:

"I have been painfully anxious to run up to Edinburgh to see you, but the Duke and Duchess won't let me go till Wednesday; so I write without delay, to inform you of a most serious circumstance, in which, I fear, you may be involved. After I quitted you at the Brig o' Turk, I proceeded, as you know, to Dalkeith on a matter of business, when, to my horror and indignation, I discovered that the notes which the horse-dealer had passed upon me were all spurious. Worse than this, I had my pocket picked of my card-case, containing, I regret to say, the check on your father which you gave me. I did not discover my loss till this morning, or should have notified it to you, in case the thief should make some villainous use of it. Don't write to me here, as I shall leave on Wednesday, and call at your hotel.

"Precisely as I thought!" I ejaculated. "I was right in my surmises, as usual. Poor gentleman, I am deeply concerned for him. Why Scotland must be the head-quarters of all the rascaldom of the world! Now let us see what my dear father says."

I opened the letter and read as follows:

"MY DEAR MAXIMILIAN: I little imagined, when I permitted you to travel for the first time without my guidance, that the indulgence would be so heartlessly and disastrously abused by you. I supplied you with ample funds for every reasonable necessity, and consented to your drawing upon me for a few pounds, in the event of your running short; but I never contemplated the possibility of your gross misuse of that privilege. This day, the following checks of yours have been presented to me for payment—one for £5 for "wine," two of £8 10s. for "hotel bill," one for £6 12s. 9d. for "tartans," and one for £19 2s. for "sundries." For the honor of our family, and our unblemished name, I have paid all these unwarrantable demands of yours, and now write to warn you, that if you persevere in your headlong career of recklessness, I shall consider it my duty to divest from you the inheritance I had prepared, and bestow everything upon your virtuous and heart-broken sisters. Nothing but the desperate state of my health prevented me taking the journey northward myself, of course; unhappily, my doctor informs me that the slightest excitement may terminate fatally.

"I remain, &c., &c.

"P. S.—Since closing my letter a sixth check reaches me for £17 3s. 6d. for 'whisky.' This agitates me so violently that I expect a fit. I have sent to my solicitor to revise my will."

This terrible communication threw me into a paroxysm of misery and fear. I saw at a glance what infamous use the scoundrel who picked my friend the Major's pocket of my check for five pounds had applied it. He had forged my signature only too well. The telegraph was not in existence in those days, and the mail-train had just started. What could I do? Alas, nothing! I could only surrender myself to the most poignant grief and indignation, and wait for the morning train. In the meantime, I reported this new disaster at the police station; when the inspector comforted me by the assurance that he would make a note of it.

Being at fever point, I was tempted to court the refreshing air of night, and strolled as far as Musselburgh. There I entered the Musselburgh Arms, and, seeking solace in a cigar, took up a journal. While I was scanning it through, the door opened with unusual abruptness, and in rushed a man, with a dark beard and blue spectacles, panting for breath. In an instant I recognized the sham Custom-house officer who had swindled me so cleverly. I was too petrified to rise from my chair, or even to speak; and I remained unobservedly by the man who, in an instant, tore off his wig, beard and spectacles, and displayed to my astonished gaze a familiar face.

"Major!" I gasped, almost inaudibly.

He turned round suddenly at my voice, and, recognising me, exhibited quite as much amusement as I did. Presently, however, he burst into irresistible laughter.

"My dear, dear Sir—I am indeed surprised and delighted to find you here! Of all men in the world you are the one I most desired to see!"

I was dumbfoundered, and glanced at his disguise lying on the table.

"Ah, no wonder you are puzzled. Ha! ha! I'll explain to you in two words. The finest joke you ever heard of! I shall win a bet with Douglas of fifty pounds if I succeed in my manœuvre!"

I was still asphyxiated.

"You remember I told you Sir Robert and a lot of the fellows in our regiment had been done by that rascally sham revenue officer who robbed you—the arrant thief! And as Douglas piqued himself upon his penetration over our dessert to-day, I made a bet with him that he'd be done again before the mess are betting upon it. Fife has laid a hundred to one on me."

I was still transfixed—my eyes as immovable as those of Memnon.

"Well," continued the Major, "I got two or three subalterns of ours to dress me up with these things, to represent the sham officer whom you had described to us so minutely; and we arranged that Sir Robert Douglas should catch a sight of me from the billiard-room window. It succeeded admirably. The moment I came in view he cried out:

"By Jove, there goes that infernal thief who swindled me!"

"So saying he darted down the street after me, exactly as we intended he should; and he's now in full cry after me. Ha! ha! Isn't it a splendid joke? I don't think he saw me double in here. But the trick won't be complete if he catches me. Isn't it rich?"

I began to see the fun at last, and complimented him upon the originality of the conception.

"Now, if you would like to help us keep up the joke a few minutes, our success will be perfect, and I bet fifty pounds which you shall share."

"Oh, don't mention that, please. What can I do?"

"Hark! I hear their approaching steps. Look here—Sir Robert will be awfully sold if you put on this disguise. Quick, quick!"

Without more ado, the Major clapped the wig and beard on my head, changed coats, and fixed the blue spectacles on my nose, at which we both laughed immoderately. Thrusting me into a chair, he seized my journal, and had only time to fit into the corner and hide behind it, when half a dozen men burst into the room, and pounced upon me like a pack of hounds.

"Caught at last!" savagely ejaculated the leader, whom I supposed to be Sir Robert Douglas, but who looked much more like a constable in plain clothes. "Ye nimble houn'! ye've gi'en us a long chase, but ye'll no escape us noo! Sandy, as wi' the haan' cuffs!"

I was intensely amused at the ridiculous blunder, and glanced at my friend, who gave me a very significant wink, as much as to say, "Isn't it a glorious joke?"—at which I fairly laughed.

"Ah, my bonny chiel—ye'll lath wi' a vengeance when you find yourself wi' a free passage to Botany Bay! Haul him awa, Sandy."

The success of the trick was complete. I was dragged, there and then—to the intense amusement of my friend, whose joyous laugh reached my ear—down the street, to the jail, where I was unceremoniously thrust into a cell, and heard the door securely bolted upon me.

Thus, the amusing device of my friend, the Major and his comrades, was a most perfect success.

I listened attentively for the merry laugh of my friend, who would, no doubt, immediately enlighten Sir Robert, pocket the stakes, and release me from durance. I listened patiently; he seemed very, very long. An hour passed; two hours—not a sound! This is rather inconsiderate of the Major! I grew impatient—angry—indignant—alarmed. The Major is carrying his joke to a grave extremity. The night creeps on. An hour after hour struck by the church clock. The train to London will start early in the morning; and my father, oh! my father! stretched perhaps, on the bed from which he will never rise—and my friend the Major fails to come! I dash about, I yell, I vociferate fiercely. I feel my brain succumb; in another hour I shall be mad! A sound, a footstep—thank God! it is the tardy step of my too-exacting friend! I'll admonish him—yes, sharply; but I'll forgive him!

The wicket in the door opens—

"If ye wunna be quiet, ye outrageous whalp, de'il tak' me, I'll whap the diebolical breath oot o' your rascally carcase!" And the wicket closed with a slam.

I fell upon the bench, like a man shot, and swooned.

When I recovered some degree of consciousness, the morning was advanced; but when the jailer visited me, I was in too great a state of mental coma to speak, or touch the food he brought me.

In due time I was hauled before the bailie, and formally charged with having robbed one Donald Maclane of £350—having drugged him in a grog-shop.

I was too much dazed to head or dispute the evidence produced against me—my thoughts were all at home with my afflicted father. The prosecutor failed to recognise me, until the jailer placed the disguise upon me, when he at once swore to my identity.

The Superintendent at the chief office, Edinburgh, then produced a register of my misdeeds, which were fully recapitulated in my presence, with as little effect upon me as though the whole affair were a pleasant dream.

The charges were as follows:

1. The prisoner, whose name is Robert Gordon, better known as Robber Gordon, is known to assume various disguises and all sorts of aliases, is suspected of having recently robbed a young English gentleman, named Maximilian Cock

ted to, and also had the sanction of Meyerbeer himself, after much discussion and deliberation—and at Her Majesty's Theatre, at least a third of the entire score has been put aside, and even then it has been, and still doubtless will be, pronounced by the general public to be both tedious and wearisome. Nothing but the exquisite character of most of the concerted music, the beauty of which is everywhere irreproachable, carries it through.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

Ramazan.—Ramazan began in Constantinople on Monday. The Scheikh-ul-Islam had serious intentions of putting off this unwholesome observance until the cholera had disappeared, but the old Turk party were dead against the innovation, and so we shall have forty days of total abstinence and forty nights of gormandizing and other excesses. But it has been signified in the mosques that those who are in feeble health or who are fearful (as most of the Turks abjectly are) of the cholera, may, without compromising their prospects of Paradise, take some refreshment in the course of the day. This indulgence will chiefly be appreciated as a coffee and tobacco license, for abstention from these stimulants is much more painful to the Turk than the suppression of his noonday meal. It is not hunger, but the craving of the brain for these drugs that renders poor friend the Pasha—commonly bland and smiling—so crusty and short-tempered, and which puckers the smooth cream-colored skin of his usually calm dumpling face. Deprived of them, the suave Effendi grows as fretful as a weaning infant, refuses to be entertained with gossip specially flavored to his taste, and holds all the uncomfortable epithets in his vocabulary rolling about in his mouth, ready to be spat forth on the smallest provocation. The boom of the sunset gun changes his mood; the ready pipe is crowned with a ruddy coal, a long caressing whiff, and all the ill humor of the day floats away in scented clouds of Yenidjé. Then follows the *Iftar*, or breaking of the fast. Before each guest is placed a small tabouret, and upon it another servant lays a round tray, containing soup, and a number of miniature plates of *hors d'oeuvres*, strips of cascaval cheese, almonds and pistachios, smoked tongues of Adrianople, thinly sliced, olives, caviar, and a small decanter of Chio raki. This is the cheerful hour; a spoonful or two of soup soothes the hungry stomach; a nibble of cheese and an olive prepare the palate for the mastic-flavor of the spirit, which in its turn is chased away by the salted pistachios, and then the pipe is replenished, and conversation grows brisk. There is more nibbling and more mastic-sipping, and a good proportion of the company will probably be pretty well wound up—some of them rather tightly—when dinner is announced. This meal on ordinary occasions is eaten almost in silence, and the dishes are disposed of one after another with an agility that gives one heartburn to behold. When it is a set dinner the dishes, trebled in number, revolve in more stately manner, the gobbling is reined in from a hand-gallop to an easy canter, and nightmare is less obtrusively suggested by the performance. Pipe follows dinner and prayer pipe, and then the old folk doze and simmer on the sofas in their fur pelisses, and the Europeanized turn to whist and lansquenet, the Osmanli, copies of the *petits crevés* of the Boulevards, drive off proudly to seek civilization in the arms of Laïs, and the servants hurry away to enjoy the grotesque indecencies of Kara-Ghioz. At about 4 A. M., the elders rouse themselves to a pipe, the whist-table breaks up, Kara-Ghioz holds his ribald tongue, there comes a great feed and a prayer, and night begins. Till now, foreigners have been in the habit of frequenting Turkish houses, and lingering on there through the long Ramazan evenings, but the papers have been requested to intimate that, as regards official personages, this sort of thing is not to be this year. Guests may come to *Iftar* and stay to dinner, if they feel equal to the effort, but they must go away before the first prayer, because the Ministers intend to go to bed very early and to rise betimes, so that public business may not be at a total standstill during the fast.—*The Echo.*

Continuity between Gases and Liquids.—Dr. Andrews, Vice-President of Queen's College, Belfast, has proved by experiment that there is a continuity between gaseous and liquid states of matter; by which is to be understood that between the gas proper and the liquid proper there are conditions into which they pass, sometimes naturally, sometimes mechanically, which completely connect the two extremes. The liquid state of matter is said to form a link between the gaseous and the solid; but the continuity between the solid and the liquid has not yet been discovered. The discovery would be difficult, but its importance in physical science is such that we may look forward to its being attempted if not accomplished. Dr. Andrews' experiments on gases were made in glass tubes in which he could see the results; but glass would be too weak for use in researches as to the continuity of the liquid and solid states. It would be necessary, as he remarks, "to obtain by the combined action of heat and pressure, the solid and liquid of the same density and the like physical properties. To accomplish this result would require pressures far beyond any which can be reached in transparent tubes; but it may be possible to show by experiment that the solid and liquid can be made to approach to the required conditions."—*Chambers's Journal.*

Lord Brougham on Royal Children.—Between the family of a sovereign and the children of a subject there is nothing in common. The members of a royal, as compared with those of a private, family, are by law debarred from feelings common to humanity, and from all free action. They cannot fall in love without the consent of the Crown; they may be over head and ears in that passion, but it must remain a dead letter to them unless the sovereign in council permits its indulgence. The King for a wife must choose some Protestant princess he has never seen; but this he must do for the sake of his people, and to secure a Protestant successor; and his heir comes into the world, not in the privacy of the domestic household, but in the presence of a crowd of the great officers of State. All the tender feelings engendered in the private family, all the closest relations of parent and child, must be disregarded as if they had no existence. Such is the penalty of the exalted rank, and the sacrifice royalty must make in return for the very inadequate compensation of power and dignity. The Sovereign, as the Executive branch of the Government, is also intrusted by the Constitution with large discretionary powers in governing his family; but he is bound to exercise such powers not according to his own fancy, or for the gratification of his private feelings or individual caprices, but in such a manner as shall most conduce to the common weal. All the power he has, and every act he performs, is as sovereign, and not as a private person.—*Lord Brougham's Life and Times, vol. 2.*

Mushrooms.—No little danger has been incurred through the learned attempts of some recondite botanical students to prove that other fungi besides the veritable mushrooms of commerce are edible and nutritious. The latest example of this is given in a sad accident which has happened recently to a country clergyman. A Norfolk vicar had been gathering some fungi, which he mistook for mushrooms or some other equally innocuous substitute, and died from the effects of eating them. Undoubtedly, there are many varieties of the mushroom species, differing in the orthodox characteristics, which are perfectly harmless; but, after all, is it not the best plan to leave amateur fungus-gathering alone, unless we are thoroughly up in the subject and rely for the savory dish upon the discretion of the regular traders in this favorite comestible? And speaking of mushrooms, nobody seems to have properly fathomed the origin of the word mushroom. The earliest place in which the mushroom is mentioned is, we believe, in Robert Southwell's *Spiritual Poems*, published in 1595, where he says:

"He that high growth on cedars did bestow,
Gave also lowly mushrumps leave to grow."

The etymology, though seemingly far-fetched, has been ascribed to the Welsh language after this fashion—*maes*, "a field," and *chom*, "a thing which bulges out." There is in this derivation a striking likeness to the signification conveyed in the French name of one kind of mushroom—viz., *champignon*.—*Once a Week.*

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

The *Liberal Christian* has the following on parish visiting:

"The visits of the people to the pastor in his study are often more valuable than those he makes to them, and every pastor should have hours when he is accessible to inquirers, particularly to young people seeking religious counsel, and in a state of earnest awakening. The delicacy and shrinking which pastors of sensibility feel in forcing themselves on reluctant, distant and shut-up people must also be taken into account. The first call is often a great trial to him as well as to them, and he often stays away because there is no indication that he is wanted, or very welcome. This is for the people to think of. Pastors must not underrate their official in favor of their personal importance. A minister can often fall back on his office, and do many things in his character as a minister which it is weakness and folly to think he could do only as a friend and neighbor. It is not wise to neglect or squander the accumulated power which his office gives him. In the sick-room, by the death-bed, at the funeral to the mourner, the minister is something more, if he knows it, than an ordinary man. He is the public representative of religion, the chosen teacher, the Apostle of Christ, the man whom years in the pulpit have given an official right to handle religion plainly and directly, and he had better not forget nor fail to use his professional privileges and his sacred office as something greater and bolder and more authoritative than his private self. Let him not rely only on his own wisdom or sympathy, or tact, but fall back also on his office, and he will meet a very unlooked-for welcome, and bestow a very surprising degree of support, consolation and light even upon those he fancied had very little respect for his place."

The *Independent* has an urgent appeal in behalf of Cuba. It says:

"There are crimes which, in the interest of humanity, call for intervention from any stranger that passeth by. Our readers will bear us witness that we have never counseled any interference in Cuban affairs. We have not felt sure that the island was ripe for independence. We have rather shut our ears against the noise of her battles and the cries of her exiles. But the sound of those muskets and the fall of those eight boys have been heard wherever fraternity has made the world one. Even yet we may not be ready to ask the President to interfere; but we do ask him not only to protest vigorously before the Spanish Court, but, so far as Cuba is concerned, to press remorselessly in favor of the revolutionists every rightful claim which our citizens may make. Let it be understood that the Cuban patriots are fighting against butchers, not soldiers, and that the sympathy of America is heartily with them. And, yet further, let it be understood that on this continent we are willing to extend the Monroe doctrine. We will allow no European nation to interfere in the affairs of North America; but we claim for ourselves the privilege, which might and right give us, to interfere wherever our aid is sought to repress disorder or inhumanity, with no other limits than a wise Christian statesmanship may set in each individual case. The interests of our citizens are too closely connected with those of Cuba or Mexico for us much longer to allow them to remain in a state of savage warfare and constant revolution. In the name of humanity we demand that some sort of stable government be secured. And if the military murder of these reckless young martyrs to the cause of Cuban independence shall arouse our Government to this policy, their death will be more fruitful than their life could have been."

Under the heading "Peter's Pence" the *Golden Age* has the following:

"Our Legislature will meet in a few weeks, and will either throw away the people's money on sectarian institutions (preponderantly Roman Catholic,) or will mend its bad manners in this respect and squander not a cent for any such nefarious purpose. We say nefarious, because in a free country like ours, in which Church and State are constitutionally kept apart, any legislative attempt to bring them together, and particularly any Tammany trick, to pour out hundreds of thousands of dollars of the public money into the coffers of the Pope's American schools and other institutions, is an outrage on the political rights of the great mass of American citizens. We believe in religion, and in churches to represent it; and we want every dweller within the Republic to enjoy his religion in peace, whether it be Romish or Yankee, hierarchical or independent. But we don't want the people taxed to support any Church institution under the sun. Our religious enterprises, such as asylums and other charities, ought to be voluntary. If the Congress of the United States should vote $10,000,000 to the Protestant Churches, and not a penny to the Catholic, we would protest against accepting the gift. In like manner if the Legislature at Albany should vote half a million of dollars to the Catholics, with just a few lumps of sugar thrown to the Protestants, we should equally object. Neither the Catholic nor the Protestant nor any other religion, has any right to solicit the Government of the United States, or of any State, or of any city, for a solitary cent. As a safeguard against such unwarrantable expenditure in future, we ask the Legislature to pass a law forbidding all such applications. They are a disgrace to our State and City Government. They are a pious fraud. Let them (as Thomas Carlyle says) be 'squelched.'"

The *Christian Intelligencer*, in alluding to newspaper criticisms that have been made on church singing, says:

"Is worship a fine art? Some worship certainly is not. When the Apostles sang a hymn before they went out after the Supper, when Paul and Silas were singing in the jail, it is probable that they had little idea of 'true artistic feeling,' and any public comment on their singing, by the leading musical critics of Jerusalem or Philippi, would certainly have been out of taste. Indeed, some prayer-meetings are held even now in New-York of which the same remark would be true; and there are even public Sunday services in some of our churches so evidently wanting in all attempts at artistic effect that it is probable, though hardly certain, that the most determined critic would shrink from dragging their singing into a newspaper. We only allude to these instances, however, since they are clearly not decisive in the present discussion. For our critic probably will claim that those other worshippers with whom he proposes to deal have challenged his criticism. His argument would take some such form as this: 'The singers whose faults I expose are employed just because they are trained artists. Their performances would not be provided except for the purpose of pleasing cultivated ears. The congregation accordingly are encouraged to attend and sustain the church, by the understanding that the artistic music is to be furnished them. They are not expected to join in it. It would be an offense to the performers if they did join in it. Since, then, they are put in the relation of silent listeners to artists who at their expense are to please them, why should not such performers be criticised as freely as any others? Certainly no public favorite would be suffered to sing out of tune in Steinway's. Why should she be heard more indulgently in church? Every one knows that it is the same favorite who is singing. They pay her for doing her best, and if she does less, why have they not a right to complain?' The case, so far as we can see, is very plausibly made out. But it leaves two matters of grave regret. The first is that the flippant meddlesomeness of this newspaper criticism is directed against what passes for Christian worship. The second, and by far the greater evil, is that the so-called worship fairly invites the assault."

The *Saturday Review* and other papers have questioned the right of the United States Government to interfere with the religious practices of the Mormons, and are thus answered by the *Protestant Churchman*:

"The question comes up, whether, if a man only pleads that he is bound by his conscience in what he does, he is to be permitted to do whatever he may please? Because Brigham Young says it is a part of his religion to have forty wives, is he therefore to rest undisturbed in the enjoyment of that privilege? Let us see to what the principle logically carried out would lead. Assassination in India is a religious rite, and after their peculiar fashion, there are no people more devout and conscientious than the Thugs. Cannibalism is an act of worship, among certain classes of people, and occasionally a case of conscience, in connection with this matter, occurs among some of the most degraded negroes of the South. Now, the principle of religious toleration is all very well; no body could advocate it more heartily than we, but it will be found inconvenient, even for philosophical editors, if it is to be applied to Mormons, Cannibals and Thugs. The principle which settles this whole matter is a very plain one. Government is bound to preserve the peace and order and fundamental social institutions of society. Government is not infallible. It will often make mistakes. No matter, it is bound to secure this result as nearly as possible."

In a very discriminating criticism on the character of *Shylock* as a representative of the Hebrew nation, the *Jewish Messenger* has the following:

"The character of *Shylock* is to us one of the most interesting drawn by Shakespeare. It is dual, representing both a race and a class. As an embodiment of the Jewish people, *Shylock* stands forth strong in his love of religion, family and neighbors, but impotent to remonstrate against injustice, or to resent it. As the incarnation of unbending pride, he shows us the melancholy end of a high spirit, goaded to madness by slights, injuries and repression. As a Jew merely, without the pride, he might have lived happily, thriven well, and died beloved. As a proud man merely, he might have commanded armies and led senates. As the two combined, as a proud Jew, he wore his heart away, and lost in a fierce madness all the good and useful qualities that he possessed but could not use, because of the prejudice against his religion. Rightly considered, *Shylock* is a masterly vindication of the Jew. Shakespeare viewed him from a higher standpoint than the dull level of common observation. He knew that a Jew was neither more nor less than a man, and he made *Shylock* one, 'with prejudices perhaps, but with senses, affections, passions.' Nor did he make him a bad man in any respect. He found that the vulgar believed every human feeling in a Jew swallowed by avarice. He refuted it, by showing at least equal greed in the Christian. He saw that the Jew was esteemed strangely cruel. He portrayed him with almost womanly tenderness. He knew that the Hebrew was deemed averse to everything Gentile. He pointed out that he sought the love of his Christian neighbor, and was blameless if he obtained it not. But this was not enough to inspire respect for a character in the days of good Queen Bess. Many thousands of Christians, possessing all these qualities, and doing their duty in an humble way, were deemed of no more value than so many dogs. Humility, the cardinal virtue of Christianity, was precisely that which was most in contempt, and pride was thought a truer voucher of humanity than the more amiable but duller qualities. It is with this garb of the cavalier that the great dramatist invests the poor Jew, and shows to prince and lord a spirit fierce and sensitive as their own. But there is a difference; they are insulted, and the blood of the offender stains their swords, while gentle dames smile approval. The poor Jew is spit upon, and dare not raise a finger. The lordling's wrath is short madness, and ends with legalized murder on the spot; the Jew's is protracted frenzy, which is not shown outwardly. It eats into the soul, consuming love and charity and reason altogether. The Christian knight becomes a gallant gentleman; the same spirit, dwelling in a Jewish usurer, makes of him a madman."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Considerable excitement is excited in the First Division over projected transfers of regiments from one brigade to another. If the proposed programme is carried out, it cannot fail to create dissatisfaction, as the brigades are now very well balanced and united. It is rumored that Gen. Funk, of the Second Brigade, is to receive the Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments, and, in exchange, Gen. Ward is to have the Eighty-fourth and a German regiment, and possibly the Seventh Regiment, from Gen. Varian's brigade. The plea for this change is equalization, but the real motive is easily discerned by those knowing all the facts. Gen. Ward is very popular with the Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments, and to transfer those commands to Gen. Funk must have a bad effect, for the latter officer is not liked, despite all that is said to the contrary, and his intimacy with the Tammany Ring has not lessened the feeling. Why Gen. Varian should lose the Seventh is difficult to discover, as his brigade would be worthless without that command. The Second Brigade is now almost entirely made up of Germans, and it is folly to say that the brigade is useless in cases of riot on that account. It is to be hoped that the movement will be defeated by the Governor. It has been freely charged that these transfers from one brigade to another are intended to destroy the efficiency of the division as a military power in times of need. But this is wrong, for it is quite certain that such regiments as the Seventh, Ninth, Twelfth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, Sixty-ninth, Seventy-ninth and Eleventh will do their duty in a soldierly manner, no matter in which brigade they find themselves. This idea of brigade life and sympathy is all well enough in its way, but soldiers are worthless if they refuse to obey orders. The action of the conglomerate command of Gen. Varian on the day of the Orange riots proved the efficiency of our National Guard, and people should not be so hasty in predicting mutiny or insubordination whenever any changes are spoken of. The quarrel between Gen. Varian and Col. Conkling is cited by the alarmists as a proof that some of the commands are not to be relied upon. Despite Col. Conkling's assertion that his regiment would refuse to do duty under Gen. Varian, we opine that if the Eighty-fourth was suddenly called to arms in aid of law and order, and placed under the commandant of the Third Brigade, the men would fight first and perhaps grumble afterward, as soldiers will do in all cases. Does any sensible military man believe that a high-toned gentleman like Col. Fred. Conkling would so imperil his good name as a loyal citizen and a faithful soldier of the State, as to refuse deliberately to serve in the hour of danger under any officer? No, indeed, his hasty words to the contrary notwithstanding. Col. Conkling has been so often sharply criticised in this gossip on his conduct of regimental drills that we cannot be accused of partiality, yet it is utter nonsense to consider his quarrel with Gen. Varian (dangerous as it was in example) as affording ground for prophesying the destruction of the entire body of City troops, should any sudden changes be made in the brigades. We have a better opinion of the First Division than this, still we trust that organizations which have become accustomed to their brigade commandants, and do not wish to leave them, will not be forced to do so.

The General commanding the First Brigade announces, with deep regret, the death, at his residence in New-York City, of Major Michael Doran, Sixty-ninth Infantry, a soldier conspicuous alike for his services in the United States Volunteers as well as in the militia of the State. By this sad event the brigade loses a tried and trusted officer, and the members of the Sixty-ninth Infantry a true friend. The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 75 Forsyth-street, at 2 P. M. on Sunday, the 10th inst. The following officers are detailed as pall-bearers: Lieut.-Col. Madden, First Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Gildersleeve, Twelfth Infantry; Lieut.-Col. Stetson, Seventy-ninth Infantry; Major McGrath, Twenty-second Infantry; Capt. Brennan, Sixty-ninth Infantry; Capt. Kerr, Sixty-ninth Infantry. Col. Cavanagh, commanding Sixty-ninth Infantry, will detail four companies of his regiment to act as escort, to report at the armory of the Sixty-ninth Infantry, on Sunday, at 1 P. M., to Major Cruger, Twelfth Infantry, who is detailed to command the escort. The officers of the brigade are requested to attend the funeral, in full uniform, with the usual badge of mourning on the left arm.

Newark has long felt the need of better accommodations for her militia. The subject has been before the Common Council, and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and examine sites or buildings for an armory, and at one time the ponderous skating-rink on Washington-street was spoken of. At the meeting of Council on Friday last, the Committee reported in favor of purchasing the large hall in Orange-street for $80,000. The building is substantially constructed, has walls sixteen inches thick, and a frontage on Orange-street of 70 feet, a depth of 214 feet, and a frontage of 46 feet on Morris and Essex avenues. If purchased it would no doubt make a good armory.

On Thursday evening last the members of K Company, Ninth Regiment, gave Capt. Bird W. Spencer a serenade at his residence, No. 167 West Forty-eighth-street. The serenaders met at 9 P. M., and succeeded in finding the Captain well prepared for their visit, so the occasion was decidedly a pleasant one.

The First National Guards and the Corcoran Zouaves of the District of Columbia have been mustered into service.

We hear a startling rumor that the Ninth Regiment Band is to be reclothed in something showing a little more brilliancy of color than its present subdued uniform, and sent to give concerts in the principal cities of Europe.

The Sacramento *Union* says that the commanders of some of the military companies of the city, disgusted at the frequent absence of their men from drill, have determined to enforce the provisions of the statute which provides that the companies shall each assemble once a week for drill or military instruction.

We regret to announce the death of Col. Richard C. Bentley, in Albany, of consumption, engendered in field service. Col. Bentley was widely known, and his genial and friendly nature won him many friends. Before the war he was a prominent military man, having been an officer in the Twenty-fifth Regiment, and Colonel of the Seventy-sixth Militia. In the late war he joined the Thirtieth New-York Volunteers as Adjutant, was promoted to be Major Sixty-third, Irish Brigade, and was next advanced to Colonel, and brevetted Brigadier-General. He served with bravery and distinction, and was severely wounded on three occasions—at Antietam, Culpepper and Gettysburg.

Mrs. Mary Louisa Angel is now living at Morrisania in destitute circumstances. Her case is a peculiarly hard one. Her brother and husband, both officers in the Union Army, were killed at the battle of the Wilderness, and she has become paralyzed, so that she can neither write nor talk intelligently, and therefore is unable to make proper application for pension. We hope that her new friends will soon be able to obtain the necessary details from her, in order that some measures may be taken to secure the provision she is so much entitled to. Here is indeed an opportunity for the charitable.

The annual reception of H Company, Ninth Regiment, will be given on Wednesday, Jan. 3. The preparations are already in progress for the event.

The members of Company E, First Infantry, will give their annual invitation hop on Monday evening, Dec. 11, at the armory, No. 18 West Thirty-second-street.

The report of the Commissioner of Pensions states that the number of original invalid pensioners added to the rolls the past year was 7,934; widows and dependents, 8,399; making, with the number previously upon the rolls, a grand total of 207,495 pensioners of all classes on the 30th June, 1871. The total number for the year 1870 was 198,686, being an increase of 8,769 pensioners for the present over the previous fiscal year. The whole number dropped from the rolls during the past year, of all classes and for all causes, was 8,251. The aggregate expenditure for this roll, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was $33,077,383 63, (which, however, represents five quarterly payments, as hereafter explained,) as compared with $27,780,811 81 for the year 1870.

The annual reception of Company K of the Twelfth Regiment, Capt. John E. Dowley commanding, which takes place at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, promises to be a recherché affair. The invitations have been very carefully distributed, and a number of distinguished military officers and civilians will be present as guests.

THEATRICAL REMINISCENCES.

Old Actors and Players—Quaint Anecdotes of New-York Theatres—Forgotten Faces and Their Owners—The Past and Present Contrasted.

New-Yorkers, nowadays, are often puzzled to decide which of the many existing theatres or places of amusement to go to, when in search of means to kill time. Fifteen or twenty years ago no such decided difficulty presented itself to the pleasure-seeker, for theatres in New-York did not rise above six in number, and all presented rapid changes of performances, so that frequent visits could be paid to each. In 1851, Burton's Theatre in Chambers-street, the old Broadway Theatre, between Pearl and Worth streets; Barnum's Museum and its "lecture-room," opposite St. Paul's Church; Niblo's Garden, still remaining on its old site; the Bowery Theatre, then just rebuilt; the Chatham-street Theatre, Buckley's Serenaders in the old Chinese Building; and Christy's Minstrels, on the site of the Old Olympic, furnished the amusements of the Metropolis. An occasional circus, suddenly stranded by cold weather, sometimes found a temporary home among some sheds in the Bowery, near where the New Bowery Theatre was subsequently erected, but that was all. The Academy of Music was only being erected.

The opening of the great World's Fair at Reservoir-square in 1853 was also signalized in the show world by the establishment of Franconi's Hippodrome, a gigantic circus enterprise, located on the vacant lots where now stands the Fifth-avenue Hotel. About the same time a new theatre was erected in Broadway, near Broome-street, then known as Brougham's Lyceum, but to become, in after years, famous as Wallack's Theatre. Tripler Hall was in the same year rebuilt as a gigantic theatre, and in 1855 was opened by Laura Keene for a short but prosperous season.

This was the opening for a new movement, the consequence being a great change for the better in the positions of favorite stock actors, as well as the introduction of many new faces. It seems odd, even at this short lapse of time, to run over the names in the different companies then engaged at the City theatres. It is only sixteen years ago, yet how many are gone forever, have made their last exit, and no more respond to the prompter's bell. Then C. W. Clarke did leading business at Barnum's, supported by Miss Mestayer as leading lady. Tom Hadaway did low comedy, poor Jim Lingard old men, Levick juveniles, and Sothern was also a member of the company for a short time. Clarke, Hadaway, and Lingard are dead, the latter drowning himself after a reverse following a few years of successful managerial life. In those days Miss Mestayer was a beautiful creature, and proved a decided favorite for her good qualities as a lady and an actress. It is pleasant to know that she is as great a favorite as ever, even if the lapse of time has pushed her into *Mrs. Malaprop*, the *Widow Green*, and similar characters. Old *habitués* of Barnum's will remember Hadaway's benefit bills, in which that veteran comedian made puns on his own name. There are, no doubt, many who remember the Museum company as incident to their young days, and none can do so without regret at the rapid changes. It was at Barnum's that Josie Orton first displayed her talent for portraying rough boyish characters, and thus led to her further advancement, until she finally became a finished and most talented actress. Ah, those dear old afternoon performances, when the company depended for light behind the scenes on the Broadway windows, and finding a spare house, had all sorts of fun, quizzing each other and the spectators, the action of the piece being occasionally interrupted by the deep roar of the bears and lions down-stairs.

Burton's Theatre, however, led the town for good stock actors. There was the genial, open-hearted John Brougham, Burton himself, George Jordan, Charles Fisher, Tom Johnston, and his beautiful and amiable wife, Dan Setchell, Susan Denin, John Moore, the Holmans, the Chiefs, Lizzie Weston, afterward Mrs. Dolly Davenport, and now Mrs. Charles Mathews. These and others made up a great company. The theatre was small compared with the present houses, being not quite as large as the Olympic. It was considered a fine house in its day, however. The scenery was good, being well painted, though the "effects" were not as well done as is the custom with our modern artists. But the acting was superb and almost faultless. Brougham's famous pieces, "Dombey and Son" and "David Copperfield," were brought out at this house. Burton made a great hit as *Captain Cuttle*, Brougham as *Bunsby*, and Johnston as *Uriah Heep*. None of these characters have since been successfully essayed by any New-York actor, except indeed Dan Setchell, who was more like Burton in his mannerisms and personal traits than any other man on the stage. He made quite a reputation in after years with Burtonian characters, but was drowned while returning to this country from Australia. Then there was "The Serious Family" and "Toodles." So great was the demand for these pieces, that for several seasons every Friday night was set apart for them, and always attracted good houses. Already theatre-goers have forgotten those famous characters of Burton's, and few of those now found in the parquets or dress circles, ever saw him in "The Thousand Milions," "Sweethearts and Wives," "Paul Pry," "Forty Winks," or any other of the pieces that were wont to set the house in a roar.

Brougham did not succeed in his Lyceum enterprise, for his nature is not suited to management, so the house fell into the hands of the elder Wallack, who, despite the advice of his friends, embarked as a manager. Now there came a change. Wallack took his son—then known as plain John Lester—from the Broadway, and gathered round him Brougham, dear old Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. John Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, and her three old Olympic companions, Charley Walcot, George Holland (even then called old Holland) and poor Reynolds, who a few years later drowned himself at Long Branch. Charley Hale was also at one time a member of the company, and Mr. Sothern, then known as Mr. Stewart, also entered the company. John Dyott, ("Old Hickory," as the gallery gods called him,) likewise enlisted under the veteran's banner, and business went ahead with a rush. Standard comedies formed the leading characteristic of Wallack's Theatre, and money was rapidly made by the lessee. Mr. Wallack excelled as *Benedick* in "Much Ado About Nothing," *Jaques* in "As You Like It," and *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice." These revivals, made in a style considered very lavish in those days, together with "The Rivals," "The Road to Ruin," "She Stoops to Conquer," and other comedies, made a prosperous season. It was reserved for the next season, however, for Brougham to astonish the town with his roaring burlesque of "Pocahontas," which, brimful as it was of capital puns, local hits and comic ditties, did not need to rely on a lavish display of female charms and gorgeous scenery to draw full houses. Walcot played *Captain Smith*, Mary Gannon was *Pocahontas*, Brougham reserved *Powhatan* for himself, Charley Peters, a new addition to the company, was the *Dutchman*, and, if memory serves us right, Holland was the *School-marm*. This piece had an extraordinary run, and set Brougham on a new track as author entirely.

Later, in the Summer of 1856, Boucicault and his wife, Agnes Robertson, appeared at Wallack's under the management of Mr. Stuart, who afterward had the Winter Garden. The company included, besides the Boucicaults, young Howe, who had come from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," at the Chatham-street Theatre, to play leading business. That sterling actor, James Burnett, was also a member of the company. The season opened with Boucicault's sensational drama of the "Vampire," with its hundred years' lapse between the acts. One of the finest bits of acting in the piece was that of Burnett's, as the old book-worm of a tutor, who finally destroys the demon and saves his pupil. The peculiar metallic voice of Dion Boucicault gave his part of the *Vampire* a thrilling effect, and all through the hot months of that Summer the house did a fine business. On the return of Wallack, in the Fall, he added the Boucicaults and W. R. Blake to his company, having lost Brougham and Peters. Mr. Phillips, Mrs. J. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sloan, (both since dead,) Dolly Davenport and young Colin Stuart also were added. The presence of the latter led Sothern to resume his proper name, a fact recorded in the bills for over a month. During that season "London Assurance" was played, with the following great cast: *Charles Courtley*, Lester Wallack; *Sir Harcourt*, Walcot; *Dazzle*, Boucicault; *Grace*, Agnes Robertson; *Lady Gay*, Mrs. Hoey; *Cool*, Colin Stuart; *Pert*, Mary Gannon; *Dolly Spanker*, Peters; *Meddle*, Blake. The play has never been better played since in this City. The same season was also memorable for the great success of the "Siege of Lucknow," founded on imaginary incidents in the Indian mutiny. Agnes Robertson, Mrs. Hoey, Lester Wallack, Davenport and Sloan, all had good parts, and the closing tableau "made" the piece, for it had a great run. In the next Winter, Brougham came back to Wallack's, but he was soon shelved by the advent of Matilda Heron, then heralded as a California prodigy from the eight-year-old city of San Francisco. Miss Heron appeared as a star in "Camille." Lester Wallack declining the part of *Armand*, it was given to Sothern, and his future was made. The great success of Miss Heron is even yet remembered in the presence of the mournful close of her checkered career, and the success of Sothern was fully as great. He also played *Jason* to her *Medea*, and discovered considerable tragic talent, now wholly lost in his *Dundreary*. One of the successes of Charley Walcot was his character of *Lavater*, the physiognomist who defeats the machinations of a villain by his study of faces. Sothern also gained a new triumph in this piece as the foiled villain. Of this old "Wallack" company, how few remain! First Reynolds committed suicide, then the "Veteran" moved up-town, and died a few years after. Since then, Holland, Mrs. Vernon, Mary Gannon, Mr. Blake, and one or two others have departed. Dyott has disappeared, having been his own worst enemy.

Laura Keene had taken Tom Johnston and George Jordan from Burton, giving Jordan what was then considered the immense salary of $100 per week. Burton, in retaliation, purchased the Metropolitan Theatre over Laura's head and abandoned his old quarters in Chambers-street. He made great efforts to draw audiences to his immense house with E. L. Davenport, the Boucicaults, Miss Polly Marshall, Charles Fisher, Dan. Setchell and his old company. He also took as stars Charles Mathews, John Brougham, Charlotte Cushman, Hackett and others, but was unsuccessful in the end. One of the funniest and best paying seasons at this house was the introduction of Brougham from the Bowery, where he had been managing with the old Broadway company, in such pieces as the "Pirates of the Mississippi," until the revival of "King John" broke him up. That revival was, however, a remarkable one. E. L. Davenport played the *King*, and was supported by J. B. Howe, Canoll, (who died a few years ago as a member of the Metropolitan Police,) Kate Reignolds, Grosvenor, Mrs. Hamblin, Clarke, and a host of other good actors. The dresses were magnificent, while the appointments and supernumeraries were on a scale of splendor. But it, of course, failed to draw at the Bowery, and Brougham gave up management in disgust, not again to resume it until he fell in with Jim Fisk and the Fifth-avenue Theatre, to repeat his old experiences.

In 1857 Brougham appeared in a dual entertainment with Burton at his new theatre, and a most absurd piece it proved. The success of the piece was in the "tag," when the prompter (John Moore) coolly informed the actors that as neither ever could stick to their text, the author had omitted the tag altogether, and left it to them to fill out as best suited themselves. During this season a comic piece entitled "This House to be Sold," was produced, in which Mark Smith personated an old Southern gentleman seated in the dress circle, with Miss Mary Miller (a charming girl) as his daughter. Brougham personated an actor on the stage, the author in a box on one side, and an irate Frenchman on the other. The curtain was rung up and down half a dozen times, Charley Walcot as a dilatory diner out, Burton an indignant manager, some smashed scenery, and several seemingly indignant spectators all combined to create a scene of uproar better imagined than described—a stage policeman dragging off Mark Smith adding greatly to the mystification and amusement of the audience. The piece created no end of fun, until John Clancy, then editor of the *Leader*, upset the whole arrangement by posting himself and several friends in different parts of the house, all of whom took part in the discussion, prevented the mock arrest of Mark Smith, made poor Miss Miller forget her part with laughter, and fairly turned the tables on Burton and Brougham, hitherto hugely enjoying their own fun.

Laura Keene succeeded in having the present Olympic built for her, and was highly successful. She had Charles Wheatleigh, Geo. Jordan, Joe Jefferson, Miss Josephine Manners, Miss Ada Clifton, (now Mrs. Hollenhauer,) Charley Peters, Lingham, Burnett, Levick, Tom Johnston, and the two Stoddards. She produced several novelties, all of which were exquisitely mounted. None proved very successful, however, but the "Elves," a fairy piece, finally took the town by storm, with its delicious scenery and fine acting, and made a good ending to the season. The next year the "Sea of Ice" was brought out in splendid shape, and had a great run. Jordan was the adventurer *Carlos*, Jefferson the surviving sailor who recognizes him in the last act, and Miss Keene played the heroine, Wheatleigh and Peters appearing in the first act. When Sothern joined Miss Keene in the third season, neither he, Jefferson nor Laura dreamed of the great success that was to come to them all. The "American Cousin" made Miss Keene rich, and Sothern and Jefferson famous.

Of this company few remain. Burnett is dead, one of his last original parts being the fat steward in the "Black Crook," which he played continuously for over a year at Niblo's. Johnston and his wife are also dead, and Wheatleigh seldom appears on Metropolitan boards. Peters met with a car accident which prevented the original *Binney* from playing for several years. He subsequently joined Edwin Booth at his new theatre, but is now dead. Couldock is a star; Miss Effie Germon, who was the original *Augusta*, in the "American Cousin," is jollier than ever at Lester Wallack's theatre. Miss Keene has probably forever disappeared as a New-York actress, and now we revel in Fox and his pantomime, at the Olympic, remembering the old days when George worked so hard until 1 in the morning in the old National Theatre, under fat Purdy, doing low comedy, stage management and pantomimic clown on the same night, the only relief he had being, no doubt, side-wing laughs at J. H. Allen's terrible tragedy and more terrible slaughter of "supes," who invariably turned up alive and well in the next scene, much to the gratification of the newsboys and pittites.

Fox and Lingard were considered bold in venturing on managing the Bowery Theatre, in 1858, but they worked hard, both of them playing in three or four pieces every night. No wonder they made money. They had some pretty good actors with them, too. George Boniface, with his handsome figure, Brookes for second low comedy, Beane, Bradshaw, Mitchell and one or two others for general business, not forgetting George Hotto, made a very good company.

No space is left for the old Broadway, though it does not need much to give the closing years of that famous house. In 1858, an excavation for an adjoining building shattered the side wall, and, as was wittily said, the house opened with the "Hole in the Wall," that being the name of a favorite farce in those days. The majority of the company joined Brougham at the Bowery until repairs were made, but the house was doomed, and not even Forrest's popularity could save it. That Winter, Charles Mathews made his appearance, as did also several leading actors. The Ronzani Ballet Troupe also appeared, with Mlle. Lamoreaux, and were highly successful.

The next year Eddy took it and produced "Antony and Cleopatra" in fine style, but he could not make the house pay, even with rigid economy, and so the "interior," the scenery, the properties and appointments went over to the Bowery to make up and furnish the new theatre for Fox and Lingard, which was burned down a few years after, thus laying the foundation for the ruin of Lingard, then its sole manager.

Niblo's was a delightful resort in those days, being managed on an entirely novel plan. There were no reserved seats, admission fifty cents, and the first comer taking his pick of the house. The Ravels held almost exclusive possession of the house year after year, and Niblo made a great deal of money. The young folks of the present day have no knowledge of "Mazulm, the Night Owl," with its weird scenery and startling tricks, neither can they imagine the beautiful scenery and transformations of "Boreas, or the North Wind," "Asphodel, or the Magic Pen," and other grand pantomimes. Then there was the "White Knight," and its grand tournament scene; the "Milliners," with the mirror dance; "The Red Gnome," in which Marzetti played the demon with a wonderful mask. The Ravel company is scattered far and wide. There were Gabriel, Antoine, Jerome and Francois, the four brothers who kept the boards for over forty years, and now live quietly in France. The Marzettis are dead, as are also Jones and Converse, the "Speakers." The Lehmann family are forgotten; so are Mme. Monplaisir and her brother, Espinoza. The production of the ballet founded on Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame* afforded these artists a great triumph. Lina Wendel is in London, as is also Hengler, the tight-rope performer. "Young America" met an accidental death in France, and one of the Lehmann boys fell from a rope in San Francisco and was killed. When the Ravels did finally disappear the house changed hands, the ice-cream saloon was absorbed by the Metropolitan Hotel for a billiard-room, and you have to buy good seats days in advance.

Nowadays we have so many theatres and such a constant change of actors in the companies, each being engaged for every new piece, that it puzzles one to keep the run of their faces. Now in Boston, then in New-York, next in Philadelphia, or perhaps Buffalo, New-Orleans or Washington, the stock actor sees almost as much "life" as the stars, though he makes very little money.

Narrow Escape of Prof. Harris.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Harris, recently President of Bowdoin College, and now a Professor in Yale, had a narrow escape from death, in Boston, one day last week. He was staying at the Marlboro Hotel, and, while writing at a table in his room, paused a moment, placing his hand over his head and tilting back his chair. Just then a chimney of the adjoining house was blown over, and, striking upon the roof of the hotel, came crashing through, striking and crushing the table on which he was writing.

BON-BONS AND CONFECTIONERY.

The French Art in the Olden Times—Some Recipes of the Fourteenth Century—The Extent of the Business in the City.

"Ah! Monsieur!" said to us once the most learned man in France, (in matters gastronomic,) one who gloried in having dined with Brillat Savarin, that prince of *gourmets*, "Ah! Monsieur, if you want bon-bons, and would eat them with discernment, get your *fondants* at Boissier, Boulevard des Italiens; but for *croquants* you may go safely either to Bonnet, Place de la Bourse, or *au Palmiers*. A distinction in sugar plums! Of course there is, as much as between Molière and Corneille. *Fondants* are those which melt in your mouth without an effort. *Croquants* are crisp, and require some little effort to bite them. Those bearing the mark of *Le Médis Berger* may still be in use for what I know. Before the Empire, Napoleon fresh from the Italian battle-fields, offered a *cornet* of such to the beautiful Josephine, and they became *à la mode*. But they only exist now on their reputation. Listen. Sugar-plums have formed an epoch in France. Marie of Medicis might have brought us her astrologers and poisoned gloves, and some other pleasantries of the Borgia family, but in her suite of clever Florentines, with her jeweler and her coiffeur, came the *patissier* and the confectioner, and France owes to this much-abused lady the introduction of this wonderful art of sugar-plum making. *Nougat*, Sir, and sugared almonds all date from that eventful period. France improved on the Italian art. A Duke of France even gave the sanction of his name to burnt almonds—*Pralines*. The close of the eighteenth century, with its whirlwind of human passion, blasted the inspirations of almost two hundred years. As a science sugar-plums have retrograded since that eventful period. Why, in the seventeenth century they pounded up coral in their *bon-bons*, and made confections of pearls and ambergris. Think how delicious must have been the *dragées* of that period! Nowadays, *helas!* Some *petit maître* thinks he has done wonders when he presents his lady with five francs' worth of sugar-plums in a miserable *bonbonnière* worth a thousand francs. In those happier times, bon-bons were given in caskets of gold and silver, adorned with all the miracles of art. Watteau and Boucher designed them with the skill of a Benvenuto Cellini. Before snuff came in vogue, (I do not find fault with it, for how to take snuff properly is one of the lost arts,) the true Marquis carried in his pocket in lieu of his *tabatière* bon-bon boxes, all ablaze with diamonds. You should see La Blache's collection of such things. Conversation must have had its charms then. Such a thing as an hiatus would have been impossible. Say even the prattle languished for a moment, instantly the sugar-plum box was produced. First the casket was admired and its contents carefully—judiciously tasted. Ah! the happy times. Bon-bons, my young friend, make up a portion of French existence. When a child is born they take part in the ceremony—in fact one can't be decently married without them. Old age solaces itself with them, but what a pity it is that there is a certain savor about the bon-bons of our youth which never returns again!"

The words of our French friend did not fall on arid soil. Early in life our sweet tooth had been judiciously cultivated. Visions of those papers of white and red button-like looking peppermint lozenges still appear before us. Pity it is that steam candy has driven away this early reminiscence. Everton toffy, bull's eyes, sour sops! Remember you? Of course we do. Molasses candy! Our first pair of light drab breeches, whose pockets became fast glued with this delicious yet insidious sweet, is still firmly impressed on our mind. The pantaloons were washed, but the molasses candy was lost. This preparation is due to the West Indian negresses, who brought it to the United States a hundred years ago. De Vere in his *Americanisms* may not mention it, but in Philadelphia the children ask for it with a horrid name, a perversion of the French *belle-goutes*, or beautiful drops.

Confectionery is an off-shoot of the old Soltiltees, (literally translated follies,) which formed the last course, coming on with the roasted peacocks, which concluded the sumptuous feasts of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. The spun candy castles of today absolutely fall before the miracles of art of that early period. Our forefathers thought well enough to record some of these miracles in their illuminated missals. Here is a recipe for something called Rosee, a confection of the early part of the fourteenth century: "Take thyck milke as to fore welled (before directed.) Cast thereto sugar, a good porcion. Dates ymynced (minced) and powdor gynger and seeth it, and alye (mix) it with the flowers of red roses and floer of rys, (rice,) cole (cool it) and mess it forth." Wonder how it tasted? Here is another for Creme of Almandes: "Take almaundes blanched, grynde hem, and draw hem up thyke, set hem over fyre and boile hem. Set hem down and spryng (sprinkle) hem with vynegar, cast hem abroade, and cast upon hem sugar." About the vinegar flavoring, we should be doubtful. Probably the good Abbots who licked their chops over this mixture, lived as far as Sidney Smith once did from a lemon. Here is one more dessert dish, which may be called marvelous: "Schyl (shell oysters) and seeth hem in wyne and inhare (their) own broth." So far so good, and not at all objectionable; "take almandes blanched, grind hem, and alye (mix) with floer of rys, and do (put) the oysters thereinne. Cast in powdor of gynger, mouit (much) sugar, macys, and seeth it not too thick." We cannot exactly recommend this to our friends of Fulton Market as the recipe for an oyster stew, believing such a compound would result in a horrid mess.

Perhaps in no country of the world is there such an enormous consumption of candies, sweetmeats and sugar-plums as in the United States. "Sir," said to us one of the largest French confectioners in the City, "New-York, I am inclined to think, manufactures more candy and consumes more alone than the whole of France. Why, Sir, Americans, young and old, eat candy like bread. It is very good of them for our sakes, and for the dentists. There are establishments in the City producing and selling 4,000 to 5,000 pounds of candy and sugar-plums every day. During the war we could hardly keep up with the demand; a sutler would often expend half his capital in candy and then run short. The soldiers must have spent most of their pay in mint-stick. The art is making a good headway in this country, and our best confectionery will rival the Parisian. I do not think the decoration of our bon-bons is quite up to the French, and looks are everything with sugar-plums, but we are improving all the time. Good French workmen are in demand at all seasons, and if I could get them I might employ a dozen now, and give them from $30 to $40 a week. Our busy season commences in September, and now we can't make sugar-plums fast enough. It is much more of a constant business than one supposes. People crave for sweet things all the year round. There are very large factories in Chicago and St. Louis, and they produce very good confectionery, though the more common kinds form the staple of the business. The Indians consume enormous quantities of candy, and the traders are large purchasers. About the falsifications? Well that does exist to a certain extent. There is a peculiar kind of earth that comes from South Carolina, a good deal used for that purpose. I do not suppose it does much harm, only it ain't sugar, and as it costs one to two cents a pound, some people may find it to their advantage to make their customers eat dirt. Coloring matter, I think, is now always safe. It is so cheap that there is no use in poisoning people. In sugar-plums we use gum-arabic and gum-tragacanth to bind the compound together." Of late a whole colony of French sugar-plum makers have settled in Wooster-street, near Canal. Just now they are very busy, and you can see all day carriages stopping there, and prettily-dressed ladies buying their supplies of bon-bons for the holidays. These manufacturers, beside their retail business, supply the larger dealers with special goods. Of course, beside sugar, chocolate enters largely into the various compounds. As to the mooted question, "Do we make as good chocolate as in France?" we unhesitatingly reply, Yes. Our best manufacturers produce this article rivaling that of the famed Marquis of the "Passage de Panorama." Why it should be so dear we cannot tell. Certainly the raw material is cheaper here than in France, and the machinery employed so admirable as to make up for the less expensive hand-labor on the Continent.

Why Shakespeare makes *Hotspur* say "Heart, you swear like a comfit-maker's wife," we cannot imagine, as we never found anything else than the utmost civility from this class of people, from our most tender youth, when in the cent shop we first bought our lolly-pop; but we find, perhaps, an application of *Prince Hal's* gibes at *Falstaff*, in this very article, where he says to him, "And one poor pennyworth of sugar-candy to make thee so long-winded?"

FOREIGN NOTES.

If Louis Napoleon really has large funds laid by for future emergencies, he is descending to a low cunning to conceal the fact. It is now announced on very reliable authority that a considerable portion of the Emperor's most splendid gems are in the hands of a great London jewelry firm, and will be put up for auction a month or two hence, when the fashionable world has returned to that metropolis. Among them is an imperial "bee," suitable for a brooch or head decoration. It is one of the finest things of its kind extant. Probably the best of these beautiful articles will find their way over here, for Americans are now their largest purchasers.

Actions for libel are among the most fertile sources of profit to the British Bar. Of late years, indeed, such proceedings seem to have increased and multiplied prodigiously; an eminent firm of stationers of the name of Jenner & Knewstub, in London, having taken the field against a comic paper, (*The Tomahawk*, for dubbing one of their advertisements "very silly, very slangy and very vulgar." Judgment was given for the plaintiffs, on a demurrer.

An Irish paper contains an interesting account of Talbot, the Constable killed by Kelly, whose trial in Dublin, recently, has occasioned such extraordinary excitement. Talbot appears to have been born for the work of a spy and detective. It is estimated that he brought 200 Fenians to trial and conviction. He might truly be described as—

"A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

There was no part he could not play. Of Protestant parents, in a respectable position, he frequently, for his purposes, professed the Catholic faith, confessed, and publicly took the sacrament. In the disguise of a woman he would kneel at the altar, watch the men who were repulsed by the priest as members of a secret society, and that night denounce them to the Government. Alone he lived among those who on the faintest suspicion would have torn him to pieces. His abilities were not only versatile but superior. He made himself master of a considerable amount of law, and was at the time of his death engaged in a study of medicine. A more valuable tool of his kind no government ever possessed.

A London paper mentions that Lord and Lady Huntley had been paying a visit to the Queen just before she left Balmoral. This little incident calls to mind the thoroughly *bourgeois* character of the British aristocracy of the present day, and the perpetual absorption into its ranks of the commercial element. The young Marquis of Huntley having succeeded to a terribly impoverished estate, married the sole heiress of a Manchester millionaire, who forthwith proceeds to disencumber his son-in-law's acres. The hope on the part of mercantile England of forming such connection is really the bulwark of hereditary honors. The haberdasher of today sees, in his mind's eye, his grandson in the baronetage, and his daughter a Royal guest. "Why not?" he says, "there is old so and so's daughter a Marchioness; I'm just as good as he."

In Paris, as here, it is much the fashion to entertain at restaurants, and very charmingly are such entertainments managed. "The other evening on going to the Café Riche," writes a correspondent, "we were shown into a little *salon*, serving as ante-room to the *cabinet de diner*. It was tastefully furnished, and a glorious wood fire blazed on the dogs. When all were assembled, folding-doors were flung open, and we found ourselves in a small room hung with pale green, and lighted by branched candlesticks attached to the walls. The silk coverings of the furniture were of the same color as the walls. No buffets appeared, the carving being done out of the room. In the centre of the dinner-table was a huge basket of beautiful flowers, which, at dessert, were divided into as many bouquets as there were ladies present."

It seems probable, judging from the statements of those likely to be well informed, that the present Winter will, with the exception of last, be the most sober that Paris has seen for many a long day. In fashionable society there are to be no balls. Small *soirées dansantes* will be the extreme of terpsichorean diversion. The fact is, we suspect, that the pocket in most cases forbids expensive entertainments, even where the wish for them exists. All but the very wealthy must necessarily feel the tremendous and unprecedented taxation, to say nothing of the heavy private losses from which most are likely long to smart.

Attention has been drawn, in London, to the extreme slipperyness of the pavements in time of frost, and the great suffering and injury resulting to horses. It is proposed by the *Daily News* to remedy the trouble by having the streets, at such times, systematically sanded, as in Summer they are watered. The suggestion has at least the merit of novelty. Its practicability is not so clear. Here, too, through the entire length of Broadway, at least, we have the same difficulty, and every day persons of sensibility are tortured by seeing horses stumbling, straining and falling all along that thoroughfare. It would be gratifying if some device could be discovered which would give a surer foothold on the treacherous Belgian pavement. This seems to be a proper object for the efforts of Mr. Bergh's Society.

The use of postal cards as convenient vehicles for libel appears to be growing popular in London. At a late session of the Grand Jury, no less than three indictments were found for this offense. One of them arose from the comical wager of one Mr. John Hampden, a gentleman with more money than brains, who bet £500 with Mr. Wallace that the earth was flat. Of course, the latter gentleman won and received the money from the stakeholder, Mr. Walsh, of the *Field* newspaper. The latter has once been libelled in the way referred to, by whom does not appear. Probably it was by the bold but injudicious Hampden, who has already been before the courts for assaulting the winner of his money. Another case was that of a clerk who, having been dismissed for embezzlement, evinced his resentment by scattering broadcast in postal cards and placards, the most unflattering opinions of his late employer. They had received "thousands of these cards," they said, stating generally that they were "the greatest liars, rogues and villains in the universe," and the prisoner had besides taken the precaution to cover his house with posters, asserting that the plaintiff had starved his wife and family. For this indulgence he goes to prison for two years at hard labor, a punishment severe enough, it is to be hoped, to check this disgraceful practice.

The boxes and all their belongings in the grand stand of the Bois de Boulogne race-course have had to be entirely rebuilt. They were completely wrecked during the siege. The place was occupied first by *francs-tireurs*, next by Mobiles, and the Prussians themselves could not have damaged the property more effectually. The Jockey Club has spared no expense in the restoration. The Emperor's box alone remains bare.

The new Imperial banner of Germany represents the Imperial eagle of Germany in its most ancient form, with one head instead of the two subsequently given it, said to be in token of the claim to universal dominion. The eagle is blazoned on a golden escutcheon, and is quite black, being divested of the red talons bestowed on him in the last centuries of the old Empire.

A meeting has recently been held in England of "The National Union for Improving the Education of Women of All Classes," Lord Lyttleton, whose first wife was sister of Mrs. Gladstone, presided. In the course of his address he said that Archbishop Whately had once observed that woman was an animal that could not reason, and poked the fire from the top. Their object was to see that women should learn better and wiser modes of proceeding. He was prepared to recommend that women should have their proper share—a very cautiously-defined phrase, by the way—in the educational government of the kingdom.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, DEC. 10, 1871.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than seventy years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been quite above honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal politics. Its occasion is perfectly independent, positive, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects that shall call upon. Its greatly increased circulation through all the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles and statesmen, with unflinching energy, every measure which tends to further the welfare of the people.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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☞ The office of THE TIMES in WASHINGTON has been removed to No. 1,320 F-street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, where all persons having business with, or information for, the correspondent in charge are requested to forward communications.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,941 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Contributions to Contemporary History.

The Atlantic Cable has been universally and justly considered one of the great achievements of modern science. Like a good many other wonderful things, it is, however, getting rather out of date. Human invention travels so fast that it is hardly to be wondered at if the generation which saw the first connecting wire laid between the Old World and the New, should also have hit upon various expedients for entirely dispensing with that mode of instantaneous communication. There is, for instance, the man who writes the "specials" for the New-York *World*. In spite of the appalling strain to which his faculties were subjected during the Franco-German war, this party is still able to appear on the scene of his old triumphs. We had feared that the genius who extricated Marshal BAZAINE from the toils of the besiegers of Metz, and who led the Army of the Loire forced marches of one hundred and fifty miles per diem, might have, long before this, been tempted to join the upper ranks of European diplomacy, where his unequaled talents for lying would doubtless have procured him an Embassy of the first class. It was with no little relief, therefore, that we found unmistakable evidences of his fine Roman hand in yesterday's *World*. When the people of two hemispheres were eagerly scanning the latest bulletins concerning the Prince of WALES, it was a proud distinction for American journalism to boast the possession of a Bohemian Asmodeus who could lay bare the innermost secrets of the chambers of Sandringham, and could furnish the future historian with invaluable hints from which to construct a narrative calculated to rival MACAULAY'S death-bed scene of CHARLES II.

The startling "special" referred to is dated London. This, be it observed, is merely a concession to popular prejudices, which limit the transmission of news to such prosaic and exploded agencies as the Atlantic Cable. It is to be hoped that the *World* will refrain from repeating this obvious injustice to its "special" writer. If it has a seer, a clairvoyant, a man supernaturally gifted, ready for any emergency, why should it not boldly say so, and show its superiority to the ridicule of the vulgar?

We fear that even in the *World* office, this genius of the "specials" labors under the customary disadvantage of a prophet in his own country. His ungrateful employers seem to have made abortive efforts to supplant him in his own chosen field. An eminent actor was invited to elaborate from his inner consciousness something new about the Prince; a brace of fair burlesquers were seen; so, likewise, was a leading banker, and Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. As a last resort, the woman who communes on the housetop with the spirit of DEMOSTHENES was appealed to—but none of them were found worthy to sit upon the tripod of the author of the "specials."

Being put in communication with the appreciative spirits, the rapt seer spoke as follows: "The Prince is dying." The Queen is wild with grief, and the Princess of WALES unnaturally and dangerously calm." Startling and eloquent words—dramatic, pregnant, and awe-inspiring all at once. Wherefore prate of the marvels of ocean telegraphy? Not a syllable of this was breathed in London; and yet the thrilling outlines of the scene at Sandringham were known three thousand miles off, and were doubtless telegraphed from New-York in time for the extras of the English morning newspapers. Let no uncharitable reader suppose that the *World* recklessly burlesqued the grief of two sorrowing women, to make a sensation withal. The man who wrote this was in that state of exaltation to which space and time are non-existent, for mark what follows: "Consternation prevails."

"the bell-ringers have assembled at St. Paul's." After this, can it be wondered at that the triumph of the "special" oracle was complete, that the editor rushed off to dispose of the life and character of the "dead Prince," leaving his inspired and gifted associate to catch the first dread boom of the great bell of St. Paul's. Small wonder, also, if, after listening awe-struck to these terrible sentences, his pen should have faltered, and his style reflected the tumult of his mind. A man who has had a glimpse of the marvels of the spirit world may be pardoned even such stuff as this: "The stock market of London, which is the great central ganglion of that net-work of finance which stretches over the globe, and forms the most sensitive and the most infallible of all political barometers, quivers under the shock and testifies the value to Great Britain of the life that has gone out." That a barometer can quiver and a ganglion testify might, in a moment of less excitement, have appeared doubtful to the critic of the President's English. It might even have been considered questionable whether a barometer could be *most* infallible, whatever that may mean, and yet bear witness to something which had not taken place. But let it suffice; that terrible "special" did it all; for when consternation and bell-ringers are abroad, who shall be sure of his head?

The *Herald* and *Tribune* seem to have been almost as impatient as the *World* over the unconscionable time occupied by the Prince of WALES in dying. Not having participated, however, in the same gruesome revelations, there is all the less excuse for the latter blundering about "ALBERT EDWARD, of *Sarony*," or the former assuring an intelligent circle of readers that, in the event of a Regency in England, "the Lord Chancellor would be the head of the realm." According to BLACKSTONE, the Lord Chancellor is, among other things, "the general guardian of all infants, idiots and lunatics." In the event of a somewhat increased mortality among Princes, it is an open question whether the aberrations of New-York journalists might not warrant a provision being inserted in the next charter creating a somewhat similar jurisdiction for a new local official.

The English Speculative Fever.

The number of new joint-stock associations constantly forming in London, indicates the existence of a mania for speculation there, almost equal to the oil and mining fevers which raged in this country a few years ago. In the single month of October there were incorporated, in London alone, sixty-eight companies, representing a nominal capital aggregating more than $24,000,000, and aiming to carry on all sorts of enterprises, in all parts of the world, under prospectuses promising everything except financial failure. As an illustration of the variety of these traps (for most of them must prove such) we may classify them as follows: twelve mining companies, capital, $5,795,000; eleven manufacturing, and for working patents, $1,735,000; seven Asphalte, $6,450,000 (!); seven gas, $932,500; five trading, $357,500; three water, $850,000; two insurance, $750,000; two co-operative supply, $250,000; two investment, loan and discount, $80,000; two tramways, $1,875,000; one banking, $100,000; one phosphate, $250,000; one printing, $50,000; one public works, $35,000; one shipping and steam navigation, $225,000; ten miscellaneous, $3,235,000. The largest of these companies is of the asphalte variety, and is nominally capitalized at $5,000,000. With the exception of July, wherein were born seventy-eight new companies, October was the most prolific month of the year in this line, and has doubled upon the previous performances of almost any October for the past five years.

Mining enterprises seem to be most in favor with speculative capitalists in England just now, if we may judge from the number of that class of companies formed within a few months. July produced twenty such companies; August, eighteen; September, eighteen, and October twelve, making a total of sixty-eight schemes actually organized for mining purposes in four months. This is equal to the palmy days of gold and silver bubbles among us, and leaves small room for English criticism upon anything done by us in the speculating line. The direction proposed for the operations of some of the new miscellaneous companies appears also to partake of purest speculation. One company called for capital to the amount of $750,000, to be used in furnishing gas for lighting Petersburg and Viborg in Russia; another, the Neuchatel Bituminous Rock Paving Company, was organized on the basis of $5,000,000, to supply asphalt pavements where wanted; and still another company was registered to supply water to Cadiz and other towns in Spain. The two Tramway Companies also propose to do their work away from home, and beyond the ken of peering stockholders; for one will locate its works in Buenos Ayres, and the other in Ireland. We notice, too, that one of the candidates for registration hails from Alexandria, in Egypt, having been formed by residents there for local purposes; but we presume that Londoners were not prohibited from subscribing to its stock.

During the entire year this wholesale creation of speculative companies has been going on at a rate which must inevitably react disastrously upon a very extensive constituency. Some of the schemes have a rudimentary approximate look to practical business minds, and so far as the promoters are concerned, bear the stamp of fraud upon their face. In the light of that costly experience which the people of the United States bought and paid for, five or six years ago, in the same line, it is safe to say that not one in ten of the projects so easily capitalized now in London could attract a dollar if presented here. And the fever is not at its height, for it rages yet with wonderful violence. November has brought to the birth a new horde of all sorts of corporate schemes, crying for money and promising impossibilities. Iron and indigo, peat, quicksilver, tea, teak, copper, &c., &c., are put forth as bait to catch that numerous class who are always awaiting the chance to make something out of nothing, and who expect that Providence will miraculously interpose to reward them for making fools of themselves. But all this must come to an end; and, when that *finale* comes, we may suddenly awake to find its effects perceptible here.

The Cranberryville Tragedy.

The sudden and mysterious death, two weeks ago, of a young woman in Grangerville, Saratoga County, in this State, created a deep impression. This was due not alone to the sad event itself, but to the inexplicable nature of its cause. No one could throw any light on the matter, although there was room for a certain terrible suspicion. Within a few days of this poor girl's decease, or murder, another tragic circumstance occurred, and the two are now indissolubly connected together. Yet, to say that the last event proves anything definitely as to the character of the first, would be irrational. It simply renders a conjecture, which was thought of before, more plausible to some minds and less so to others. Let us, however, briefly recite the known facts:

During the evening of Saturday, Nov. 28, two persons were driving in a buggy on their way from a place called Wilton, to Easton, Washington County. These two people, now both dead, were one FRANK WILBER, a widower of thirty-five, and a Miss SARAH DEYOE, his housekeeper. The girl had acted in this capacity for some years. It is proper to say that none of the accounts of the local Press suggest that any improper relation was supposed to exist between the two. Whatever may be inferred from the wretched end of their earthly careers the tongue of scandal was silent while they lived. Miss DEYOE had been visiting at the house of her parents, and WILBER went after her to fetch her home. Their intercourse, so far as known, had always been amicable, and nothing is known to have happened on this occasion to render it otherwise. It appears that on the fatal Saturday night several inches of snow lay on the ground, and the roads were very bad. At Grangerville, a place through which the buggy was to pass on the journey named, there is a saw-mill and a bridge. Now, according to WILBER'S statement, a few rods before the vehicle came to this bridge the axle broke. The near wheel got into a rut, and Miss DEYOE was flung out, striking on her head. There were marks on the snow showing this, and also marks as if her companion had jumped out. The wife of the miller, however, a Mrs. PROPER, testifies that she was lying in bed awake that night near an uncurtained window. Through this she saw a horse and buggy with a man—no *woman*—in it dash furiously by. The horse was running away, the man trying, she thought, to check him. In a moment the buggy turned and tore back in an opposite direction. A few seconds later and the horse reappeared, flying again on his first course. This time he had nothing but the thills and the axle-tree attached to him. The body of the wagon was gone, but the man was on foot behind in pursuit. She alarmed her husband, who rose, went out, and confronted the man, who was WILBER. A Mr. SNYDER, who lives hard by, also came up, and afterward a Mr. THORN.

Here comes the inexplicable part of the matter. The four men hurried to find the missing girl. WILBER professed total ignorance of her whereabouts or the extent of what had happened to her. A search took place, which was for some time unsuccessful. At last Mr. PROPER saw a trace of blood on the rail of the bridge. He held his lantern over the side, so as to throw light below, and saw the body of the girl, partly submerged, and lying on her face in about two feet of water. The body was lifted out, WILBER helping quietly, and carried to the mill. It was frightfully lacerated, and the clothing, even to the under-garments, torn to shreds. WILBER showed no agitation, but was silent, as if dazed. After the corpse was placed in the mill, he started back on foot to tell Miss DEYOE'S parents of what had occurred; and returned with the dead girl's father, after walking ten miles, at about 4 in the morning. On the Monday following WILBER attended the funeral, and afterward returned to his home.

Now the question is how did Miss DEYOE come by her death. The body was found two hundred feet from where the marks in the snow show the girl was thrown out. The wounds on the corpse and the condition of the clothing were totally incompatible with the theory of a single fall and concussion. Besides this, blood and bits of clothing were subsequently found *between* the two places. Yet Mrs. PROPER saw the buggy traverse just this intervening space with the man alone in it. Again, footprints were found along the side of the road extending from the spot where Miss DEYOE pitched out, or was supposed to have pitched out, for about twelve feet. Then there was a track, or trail, as if a body had been dragged under or behind the buggy. At the junction of two roads, a little further on, a pile of lumber stands, and around this the body of the girl must have been, by the signs on the snow, twice dragged. That the buggy was smashed, as WILBER said, there could be no doubt. The facts spoke for themselves. But there was and is a doubt whether or not he assassinated Miss DEYOE first, and then carried out the cunning scene by way of accounting for her death. If we suppose, as has been suggested, that the young woman was caught by some extraordinary accident and swung under the buggy without WILBER'S knowledge, and the body became detached, all bleeding and mutilated, at the bridge, how came it that Miss DEYOE could afterward, or should afterward, surmount the rail and throw herself into the water? The idea that she could have been kicked over by the horse is dismissed by those who have examined the locality as simply impossible. Besides, how is it that there were no screams, and that Mrs. PROPER, although she could see horse, man, and buggy so distinctly, and the latter in two different conditions, saw nothing of a body clinging to it? The improbability of WILBER committing the murder rests on his previous good character, and on the fact that no bad feeling was ever known to exist between himself and the deceased; the probability that he did commit the crime is founded on the apparent impossibility that the different things that happened could have happened otherwise.

The last act of the dismal drama occurred two days after Miss DEYOE was buried. On the Wednesday succeeding that Monday, WILBER was himself found dead. His body was at the bottom of his own well, into which he had plunged headlong. Did he kill himself out of remorse, or because he knew he was suspected, and the circumstantial evidence was so strong against him? Heaven only can tell, for there are no other witnesses, and with WILBER'S suicide the knowledge of the secret passes away from the earth. Theories there will be in plenty, and plausible conjectures without end, but the real heart of the mystery will only be known when we all meet at compt, and the sea gives up its dead.

Marine Monsters.

Is VICTOR HUGO'S "Devil Fish," the creature that plays so horrible a part in one of the novelist's latest romances, a pure figment of the imagination, or can such things, indeed, be? The question has aroused as much interest that European naturalists, maritime observers and letter writers have taken it up with great vivacity, and "Devil Fish" literature seems likely to be as voluminous as "Sea Serpent" literature was a dozen years ago. It appears to be pretty well established by concurrent testimony that what is known as the "eight-armed cuttle" can and does attack man. The exaggeration of the novelist consists in representing the monster as amphibious, and as coming out of the water to assail and destroy a human being on land.

Antiquity is often appealed to as furnishing the kind of proof implied by long established belief of the destructive power of these monsters of the deep. The same argument may, however, be used in favor of the existence of centaurs, mermaids, and other fabulous beings, and the references of HOMER, ARISTOTLE, and PLINY are all in the line that suggests conjecture rather than certainty. It is said that VICTOR HUGO got his "Devil Fish" idea from the adventure of a Mr. BEALE. This person was collecting shells in one of the Bonin Islands in the North Pacific, and, while on a beach, out of the water, he suddenly encountered one of the creatures, which was four feet in diameter. BEALE tried to stop it as it made for the sea by putting his foot on it, and by holding it down with his hands. On this the animal fiercely "sprang at him," seized his bared arm, clung to it with much force by its suckers, and at the same time tried to bite him. BEALE was greatly alarmed, and screamed for help. His companions came and the cuttle had to be cut from his body piece by piece. It clung to its enemy with implacable tenacity, every part of the monster seeming to possess the relentless grip of the jaw of the bull-dog. This story is authenticated by several witnesses. The Mexicans along the west coast, more particularly at Mazatlan and Acapulco, tell others precisely like it. Naturalists deny that the "octopus" has any numbing or paralyzing faculty, such as that exerted by HUGO'S homicidal fish on the luckless *Gilliatt*, but say the novelist is right in affirming it does not poison. His chief blunder is considered to be that of placing cuttles in Sark, or elsewhere in Britain, of a size that a child could not easily manage. As with the sharks it is necessary to go well toward tropical waters before the creatures become really dangerous. There are, however, several specimens kept in an artificial condition at the Crystal Palace, at Sydenham, which are quite big and strong enough to do serious damage if provoked, and if they had a chance at their assailant.

The many instances in which strong swimmers have gone suddenly down, without apparent reason, from fatigue or cramp, and have not come up again, ought perhaps to be attributed in part to the attack of the cuttle, and not altogether assigned to the shark. Besides these what are called jelly-fish, or medusæ, are said to sting bathers in the sea so severely as nearly to cause drowning. A more curious thing is pointed out by an experienced zoölogist, which is, that a certain "sensation" incident in a novel printed some years ago in *Chambers's Journal* was something more than fiction. The episode in question consists in the villain of the tale being opportunely seized by a huge edible crab, which holds its enemy down under a large stone until the water rises and drowns him. It is declared that this actually happened in England, and the naturalist we refer to has published a letter which avouches the fact. From all these queer things it is plain that the instinctive dread felt by some people about wading among sands and shells by the sea-shore is not of necessity entirely unfounded. To be grappled by a malignant octopus and made a marine Laocoon would be no joke, and we fear that out of novels the eight armed horrors would fail to discriminate in favor of virtue, but would hug alike the just and the unjust. To be held down by an evil-minded crab while the ocean slowly rose to suffocate one a form of torture hardly to be surpassed by the ingenuity of man, would be terrible indeed; though it is impossible to say what the Sea Serpent, who has lately turned up again near the Head of Kinsale, may develope in the way of man-eating propensities. These dangers of the deep are not provided for by the insurance companies; and although their comparative infrequency may reassure the timid mind, they are clearly too formidable when they do present themselves to be either laughed at or altogether ignored.

Never Late Than Never.

The closing up of the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company was a very natural and very sensible sequence to the reference made in these columns, on Friday, to Superintendent MILLER'S pet lambs. Without further comment on the delay made in this case, and which, (as we shall show,) has been a very costly one to the Chicago policyholders of the Company, it is proper to state a few facts.

Like a good many other companies, the New-Amsterdam greatly understated the amount of its losses at Chicago, and gave the public to understand that $200,000 would cover their liabilities at that point. The fact now transpires that these losses really amounted to $670,000, or nearly three times the sum first stated. Upon the strength of this misstatement, creditors were assured that, by their consenting to a compromise at thirty-five or forty per cent. of their claims, the concern would be able to pull through and eventually to do the honest thing by its victims. But, meanwhile, the officers, with the co-operation of prominent stockholders, we must infer, went to work, as early as Oct. 20, (immediately after the Chicago fire,) and organized a Company, over in Jersey City, into which they have ever since been pouring the assets of the old Company. This new concern is called the "Home," is officered by the same men who managed the New-Amsterdam, and has a nominal capital of $100,000. This "Home" has for weeks been taking over the re-insurance and business plant of the bankrupt Company, thus depleting by so much the assets upon which the Chicago losers have justly a prior claim. In fact, the recent investigation discloses this; for the assets are now $100,000 less than they were last January.

It is stated, too, that the stock transfer-books of the New-Amsterdam Company have for some time past been closed, and that without the giving of the legal public notice. This indicates that influential parties among the directors and shareholders, have been cognizant of the underhanded proceedings above referred to. We are informed, also, that the annual sworn statements of the Company for the past three years have contained an item of $80,000, purporting to represent real estate owned by the Company, and swelling its assets by just that amount, when no such property in fact belonged to the concern. It is only to be deplored that all this could not have been made public long ago. Still, it is better late than never, (if not too late,) that a receiver should be appointed. And now the query suggests itself whether a careful official investigation by Mr. MILLER, of the assets of certain other companies which make loud appeals to public confidence, might not be timely and profitable.

The Whipping-Post in Lenses.

How far the whipping-post may be profitably or decently used in these civilized days as an instrument of justice, is a moot point with publicists. Its introduction in Delaware and Virginia has not been regarded with entire favor throughout the country at large. The flogging of a human being is felt to be an outrage on humanity, though a criminal, after all, in respect to society, stands in no such very different relation from that of a child to its parent. Across the water, oddly enough, the practice is objected to for a precisely opposite reason. Fault is found there, not because convicts are flogged, but because they are not flogged hard enough, and the *Telegraph* works itself into quite a virtuous frenzy over the absence of blood in the late execution of a sentence of flagellation.

Some time since the lash was restored to in the English penal system as a punishment for garroting. Apparently it is not used in such a way as to attain the efficacy which its advocates hoped. If the *Telegraph's* account of the whipping of two garroters in Newgate is to be accepted, the new penalty is not likely to have any great terrors for the average London footpads. Two ruffians had been convicted of garroting under circumstances of unusual brutality, and were sentenced to receive twenty-five and thirty lashes respectively. On the 18th ultimo the sentence was carried into effect, in presence of the Sheriff and other functionaries, including a physician. The latter personage must have felt himself to be rather a ridiculous satire on the whole proceeding. The lash, which is described as a bundle of strings about fourteen inches long, was laid on by the supernumerated hangman—the famous Mr. CALCRAFT is now over seventy years of age—with somewhat less vigor than a conscientious schoolmaster would use in correcting a refractory pupil. When the punishment was over, to the great disgust of the *Telegraph's* reporter, the skin had not even been cut on either culprit, and the only mark of the lash was "an ugly beer-colored patch, of about six inches in width." The executioner even forgot himself so far as to admonish one of the victims not to "wriggle about so," as he was thereby hurting himself more than the whipping would hurt him.

One may sympathize with the disappointment of this impatient British chronicler. It is safe to say of any legal penalty, that it ought to be inflicted strictly and rigorously, or not at all. A sentence half carried out is rather an encouragement than a deterrent of crime. Now certainly if any set of men can bear flogging, it is the ferocious and cowardly miscreants who waylay peaceable citizens, and choke or beat them nearly to death, for the sake of the few dollars they may have about them. It is doubtful, however, if public sentiment on this side of the ocean would tolerate the public flogging of criminals, carried to that sanguinary degree of rigor for which our London contemporary sighs.

Slavery in Polynesia.

The horrible cruelties that have been practiced upon the Polynesians for the past two or three years by slave dealers, have resulted at last in a massacre of the white residents of Tanna, a settlement in one of the group of islands. A traveler, who has recently returned from the westward, declares that the slave kidnappers of the Pacific, are, if possible, more brutal than were their fellows on the African coast. According to the statement of this gentleman, from fifteen to twenty vessels have been constantly employed for more than two years in carrying off the Polynesians to cultivate cotton in Fiji, Queensland and Tahiti. The kidnappers start from their ships at midnight, and land in squads of twenty and thirty each. They are armed to the teeth, and make their excursions with great caution, until they approach near enough to the huts of their victims. Brands are then applied to the light, inflammable roofs, and in the midst of the confusion that follows, the poor scared creatures are borne down upon and handcuffed. When they offer much resistance, the brutes knock out their brains with gun-stocks, and drive their screaming women to the boats. Up to within a few years from the period of the discovery of the Polynesian Islands, Europeans have been treated with great kindness by the simple natives, who have, time and again, exhausted their store of curiosities in making presents, and trading with them on board of ships touching at different points south of the equator. Latterly they have not only discontinued these friendly advances, but have become aggressive, as all savages will when they are hunted like wild beasts. We know how often our own settlers have had to suffer for outrages committed upon the Indians by white border murderers. But the outrages upon the poor Polynesians are of a totally different nature, and we regard it as the duty of all civilized nations to assist in putting an immediate stop to them.

THE HAGERSTOWN FIRE.

Particulars of the Disaster—Loss Estimated at $100,000—A Fireman Killed and Several Other Persons Injured.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

HAGERSTOWN, Dec. 7, 1871.

A disastrous fire occurred here last night, resulting in the burning of the warehouse of Messrs. ROLLINS & BURBANK, extensive dealers in agricultural implements, St. John's Episcopal Church, and the Court-house. The fire was discovered in the warehouse, which was a two-story frame structure, about 12 o'clock, and in an incredibly short space of time the building was entirely consumed, together with its contents, valued at $21,000. A stiff breeze from the south-east was blowing at the time, which carried the sparks in all directions, and soon communicated fire to the residence of Mr. F. FRICHTIG, on Antietam-street, adjoining the warehouse; the Episcopal Church on Jonathan-street, and the Court-house on Washington and Antietam streets. The residence of Mr. FRICHTIG was saved with slight damage, probably to the amount of $200, but the church, which was an imposing and beautiful edifice, recently remodeled and refitted at considerable expense, was entirely destroyed, as was also the Court-house. The firemen worked nobly, and while the flames were raging to save the church or Court-house, owing to the lack of hose and a sufficient quantity of water, they doubtless prevented the extension of the flames to the surrounding property.

At the time of the burning of the Court-house, a number of firemen were in the building, endeavoring to stay the flames. Just as suddenly the cupola fell inward, dislodging one of them named JOHN FRIEDINGER, who was unable to escape, and who perished in the flames. Several others were injured, one named HENRY BESTER seriously, and it is feared fatally. The remains of FRIEDINGER, who was an industrious and hard-working man, were taken from the ruins this morning. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimely death, and the sad affair has cast a gloom over our entire community.

At one time it was feared the entire western section of the town would be destroyed, but a sudden lull in the wind made the firemen masters of the situation. The fire was a grand, yet terrible, sight, as the whole heavens appearing to be a perfect sheet of sparks and flame.

The amount of stock lost by Messrs. ROLLINS & BURBANK will reach $21,000, but they are insured for $8,000. The total loss by the fire will reach $100,000, with an insurance of but $18,000. Today the burnt district, which lastes as busy day as our pretty town, is being visited by almost the entire population, together with large numbers from the surrounding country. The November term of Court was in progress, and had adjourned at 4 o'clock, the jury having been impaneled in a civil case. Next morning, by consent of counsel, a juryman was drawn, and as a gathering of attorneys in the Court Chamber the docket was rapidly disposed of by Judge FRAZER and Judge MOTTER. By common consent the chaotic attitude of wandering jurors, homeless clerks and Sheriff, attorneys without trial papers, and ready unseated Judges, was determined by an adjournment until the regular March term.

The vault of the Register's office, aided by the well-directed use of the Junior Company's steam fire-engine, was proof against the flames and falling timbers. The contents Register, Mr. M. S. BARNES, had, however, with his aids removed nearly all of the important papers. The County office had been also provided by that officer and his faithful deputies, but the fire reached and scorched some old papers already recorded. The papers and books of the County Commissioners were all saved by the gallant efforts of H. W. LYDAY, a Commissioner. These papers were in an upper room, and of the great risk Mr. LYDAY, Mr. PRICE and others exposed in carrying them out. I have not been advised whether the papers of the School Commissioners, also in rooms upstairs, were saved. Sheriff HAMMOND retreated in good order, without the loss of a docket or process even. Commissioners' safe fell through to the floor, and the face of its contents, which are probably unimportant, has not thus far been ascertained. Mr. LYDAY unfortunately had not been able to get the key to rifle it before the burning, and now the lock stubbornly refuses to act, while no one has been found who is able to pick it. The delay of the public business in the Courts, the rude check to the various branches of county administration, is a calamity. It will indeed be retrieved, instead of the huge, unsightly pile that was in consequent, unhealthy and unpopular—which caught fire as readily as pitch pine, and burned as rapidly as a forest—a neat and acceptable building, worthy of a rich county, rises to displace the recollection of the old, and guard the precious public records.

The Chicago Library Project.

Mr. THOMAS HUGHES'S project for supplying Chicago's literary losses by contributions from English authors of their respective works, does not seem to meet with a very enthusiastic response from the persons chiefly concerned. Mr. CARLYLE promises his books indeed, but in no very gracious fashion and expresses a doubt whether Chicago is much to be benefitted by any such eleemosynary literature. Mr. DISRAELI insinuates that it is superfluous if not ridiculous to give books to people who are so ready to help themselves. And now Mr. GEORGE W. SMALLEY has deduced from the scheme some reason for withdrawing from the Anglo-American Association where the proposal was taken under advisement. Mr. SMALLEY has likewise been drawn to set forth his woes in a letter to one of the London papers which has elicited rather sharp retorts from Mr. F. W. CRAWSON and Mr. EDWARD JENKINS, the latter of *Ginx's Baby*. The latter rubs the proposition "smartly children," and thinks "the sooner it is consigned to the limbo of graceful and good intentions not executed the better." Altogether Mr. HUGHES' amiable notion seems to have stirred up quite as much gall as benevolence in English literary circles. Perhaps it would be better to let the people of Chicago, as Mr. JENKINS suggests, "buy and select their own books." All the works of living English authors would not go far to make a library, and the manner of their giving will not, we should think, make a very palatable gift.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

Fitzgerald's dramatic readings are not unknown here, characterized by novelty, and the newspapers announce that there is a lack of it in regular connection in the treasury, whatever may be the state elsewhere. With our forms of fifteen places of amusement this week the record has been almost identical. Nothing new had been done, because the people have filled the houses to see things familiar. The public appear to regard dramas and operas as Byron did his pleasures, and to find "the old" quite enough for them. "as they last hold." To-morrow night, for example, will witness the one hundredth performance of Mr. DALY'S "Divorce." The piece still continued to draw, seats are engaged for many nights in advance, and the manager, of course, has complete his interest by dumping it on the bills. Where to found the greatest show of variety, on the other hand, it may usually be taken for granted that the "best room" is less assured. Some fresh announcements are made, of which, to music lovers, two are most important. The first is that the Italian Opera Troupe stays at the Academy another week before going to Philadelphia. The second is that Mr. SANFORD and numerous stars added to Wednesday Matinée Friday evening. Mr. DALY has likewise arranged to have Mr. SOTHERN'S this engagement at Niblo's to end this week. It might well have been protracted, as the houses abundantly show. Mr. SOTHERN has never been so popular in New-York as he is now. The public will greet from him with proportionate cordialness, and will look forward with impatience to his return in the Spring. The new plays, which it was fondly hoped might be brought out during the engagement, but which the insatiable demand for *Dundreary* has pushed aside, may then be expected.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has continued to give his chaste conception of *Hamlet*, and the tragedy will be noted during the coming week. We presume that *Julius Cæsar*, which is underlined, and which is the next of the noble series of revivals that have done Mr. BOOTH'S theatre such honor, will next be performed. The announcements for to-morrow are to the effect that a change of bill at the Grand Opera-house and at Wood's Museum will be made. The drama of "The Streets of New-York" is to be acted at both houses.

Stadium Opera.

YESTERDAY'S PERFORMANCE.

A matinée representation was given at the Academy of Music, yesterday. "Fra Diavolo" was the opera, and M. CAPOUL, Signor ROSSOTTI, Mlle. DUVAL and Miss CARY were the principal artists. M. CAPOUL, of course, carried off the honors. His talent as a comedian and a singer had abundant scope for display in the personation of the gallant bandit. Most Italian performers deliver the music allotted to *Fra Diavolo* cleverly enough, but fail to present a more elaborate picture of the dramatic persons than is suggested by the notes. As in "La Fille du Régiment," M. CAPOUL'S acting, full of earnestness, vivacity and variety, was as conspicuous as his elegant and finished singing. His opportunities on the tenor of the opera, we need hardly say, were not overlooked. The brief verses alternating with the words of love addressed to *Lady Allcash* in the first act, the charming serenade in the second, and the grand scene at the outset of the third, to the text of which its full signification is rarely given, were capitally sung by M. CAPOUL, and were much applauded. Mlle. DUVAL was an animated *Zerlina*, with less backwardness apparent in her demeanor than the typical peasant-girl usually exhibits. She recited her share of the score with her wonted spirit, but with frequent inaccuracy of intonation. Miss CARY'S admirable voice and excellent method—too rarely adduced this season—endowed with exceptional prominence the character, not often so fascinating, of the English tourist. Signor ROSSOTTI'S humor and thorough command of amusing stage business were again successful in impressing the audience with the eccentricity of *Lord Allcash*. The representation passed off very pleasantly, though it was clear that the chorus was engaged in their first rendering of AUBER'S work this season. The announcements in relation to this week, set forth that "Mignon" will be the opera to-morrow, that "Il Trovatore" will be sung on Wednesday, and that "Martha" will be performed Friday. "La Traviata" is to be the attraction of the Saturday matinée.

Home Gossip.

Mr. THOMAS J. HALL has resigned his position as President of the New-York Harmonic Society.....The opening performance of the New Variétés Theatre in New-Orleans occurred on Monday last. "Coquette" was acted, with Messrs. S. H. CLARKE, DONNIKER MURRAY, STUART ROBSON and Miss AGNESIA DARCOU in the leading parts.....Mrs. DALLAS GLYN has been giving readings in Washington, and one of the local critics thus writes of her performance: "The entertainment of last night met more cordial appreciation than the two readings given by Mrs. GLYN in the same hall last spring, although each was vivid with the power which has made her every famous. In her conceptions of the characters of *Lady Macbeth* and of *Portia*, Mrs. GLYN is at fine, and strong, and accurate as in that of *Clemence*; but in the latter character she possesses all the queenly grandeur, repose, and sensitiveness of passions with the ease and vividness which long study of a favorite part adds and makes perfect. In true dramatic power, which can create almost visible personalities by looks, gestures, and suggested words, and which clothes her own mind with every passing feeling in order to give such effects, Mrs. GLYN has few equals among readers, and on the stage but two or three approach her. To people in a stage, barren of all illusive appliances of art, with the passing scenes and stirring emergencies of one of SHAKESPEARE'S plays, for the minds of even a few appreciators is an endeavor to prove of great power, when it is remembered that no mental sympathy warmed the audiences here and lessened the distance between reader and hearer, and but coldness or feeble expressions welcomed her. The clamor of the violent wind and the cold, admitted by the shaken windows, caused some to leave the hall; but a more generously-appreciative portion of the audience gathered nearer the stage, and enjoyed greatly the poesy of the recitation of the last scenes. The scene wherein *Cleopatra* questions the messenger from Italy, bearing news of *Antony's* marriage; the scene preceding, in which *Enobarbus* describes the meeting of *Antony* and *Cleopatra*; *Antony's* soliloquy and speech with *Cleopatra* after defeat, were excellent and yet severe. All the last scenes—*Antony's* death and *Cleopatra's* death—were, without exception, most effective and worthy the warmest praise."....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted last week at Ford's Grand Opera-house, in Baltimore, in "Fay, or the Old Man's Secret"—a new play.....The St. James Theatre, in Boston, has been closed to the public.....The new Providence Opera-house was thrown open on Monday last. It contains seats for 1,479 spectators.....Mrs. MACREADY, whose successful appearance as *Shylock*, in "The Merchant of Venice," was mentioned here some time ago, commences a tour on Jan. 4. She then appears in Poughkeepsie. On the following nights she is to perform in Albany, and so on through the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan and Tennessee, returning finally to New-York via New-Jersey.....The Washington papers are filled with accounts of the destruction by fire of WALLY'S Opera-house. The fact has already been made known to our readers by the telegraph.....Miss MAY SAVILLE

had a benefit night at the Washington National Theatre on Friday....The Charleston people have been enjoying concerts by Mme. McCulloch-Brignoli and Signor Maccaferri, and performances of German opera by Herren Habelmann and Formes and Miss Rosetti....On Friday week, Mr. Edwin Forrest commenced a brief engagement in Galveston....Miss Jane Coombs and her company were last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Mrs. F. W. Lander begins an engagement at the Washington National Theatre to-morrow....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week at the "Michigan-Avenue Theatre," in Chicago...."Elfie" yesterday continued the fourth week of its run at the Boston Museum....The Grand Duke will be present at the Gilmore Concert in the Boston Music Hall, this evening....Thursday, Mrs. Moulton sang in New-Orleans....After the performance of "Under the Willows," at the Indianapolis Academy of Music, had terminated on Friday week, Mr. W. H. Leake came forth as a lecturer and delivered an address in defense of the drama, in reply to the "strictures" of Rev. Dr. Ambaus....Mr. Sothern commences an engagement at the Boston Theatre on Monday week.

Foreign Affairs.

Wagner's "Lohengrin" has been sung at Bologna, in Italy, with great success. The first act and passages of the third awakened actual enthusiasm; the second was declared—as it is everywhere—dull....Mario, residing with his three daughters in the suburbs of London, has received offers to sing on the Continent. His last contract with Mr. Gye forbids his appearance in England at any public performance....A new drama called "Paul Zegers" has been brought out at the Royal Alfred Theatre, in London. It is an adaptation from a dramatic study of MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, *Le Juif Polonais*. On the coast of Cornwall, on the 24th of January, 1833, *Paul Zegers* was wrecked, and sought shelter from the wind and snow in the house of a blacksmith, *Michael Varne*. Now, this blacksmith had been out of work for a long time, and was nearly starving, so, as *Paul Zegers* showing he had lots of money about him, was tempted to murder him. After fifteen years we find the murderer, wife and daughter, (now twenty, and just about to be married to a young coastguard officer, *Lieutenant Hanley*,) quietly settled down near the place of their old residence, but now in comfortable circumstances, and living on a fortune amassed in Australia. On his daughter's birthday, the anniversary also of the murder, a friend of young *Hanley's* comes to supper, and by the mysterious and subtle art of mesmerism makes *Varne* go over to Holland, and there confess his crime in a Court of Justice. But this is not all; just when the audience are pitying the wife and family of the self-condemned murderer, they are taken back to the old cottage and find that all the incidents since the departure of *Paul Zegers* from the blacksmith's cottage have been a dream. *Paul Zegers*, so far from being murdered, simply has an accident to his conveyance, and comes back to *Varne's* cottage, and gives him £100, which we may reasonably suppose will keep him and his family from starving for some time, at any rate....The Paris Opéra-Comique has in rehearsal Offenbach's new opera "Fantasio," which is an adaptation of the well-known proverb of Alfred de Musset. The part of the hero was originally intended for M. Capoul, who would doubtless have played it admirably, but as he is in this country, where he is creating a furor, and no other tenor of a suitable figure was to be procured at the moment, the task has been confided to Mme. Galli-Marié....The two French associations, the Société des Gens de Lettres and that of Dramatic Authors, have opened a national subscription to erect a monument to the memory of Alexandre Dumas, Sen....The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The *Temps* may be quite right in preferring to see a moral nation select a good government, but an attendant at the Government which has a paid censor and a staff might insist on less immoral pieces being played at the theatres. Last night the Vaudeville brought out a drama in three acts which leaves 'La Visite de Noces' far behind as far as regards crudity of expression and situation. The two leading characters in it are *M. de Sainte Croix*, a jovial sub-prefect, and his wife, a serious and intelligent young lady. Between this couple there is the utmost incompatibility of temper. Madame attaches herself to *M. de la Rouvre*, a savant who has just returned from India, and Monsieur forms a liaison with a lady, who turns out to be the wife of *M. de la Rouvre*. *Mme. de Sainte Croix*, when she becomes aware of the infidelity of her husband, runs away with the *savant*, who carries her off to India. This piece is written with a great deal of vigor, so much vigor that the audience murmured in a very threatening manner more than once. The idea of the author is to induce the Government to pass a divorce bill. The poet François Coppée has also given us a drama in two acts, no doubt in the interest of some moral or legislative reform, and in which the loves of *Julien* and *Louise* are recounted. In the first act *Julien* is a model student living in the Quartier Latin, and *Louise* is a modest grisette of the old school. M. Coppée describes the centre in which the couple live in very faultless and homely verse. One was, therefore, not prepared when the second act began to find that twelve years have elapsed, that the medical student, *Julien*, has become a doctor, and is decorated with the Legion of Honor, and that *Louise*, whom he has long ago deserted, is dying in an hospital. Of course *Dr. Julien* attends her, and his old love comes back, and the unfortunate girl expires with her arms around his neck, certain that all the angels in heaven will pardon her. How these model people came to fall into error the poet does not explain, and it is only to be hoped that most students and grisettes who commence life with good resolutions enjoy a happier lot....A new piece in verse, entitled 'Le Bois,' which is being performed at the Odéon, is a specimen of that quasi-antique school to which at intervals French dramatists are ever wont to recur. *Doris*, a nymph, makes a dead set at the heart of *Aegipan*, a satyr, but the love she awakens in his uncouth heart has for its object not herself but another nymph, named *Ianthe*. Though terribly vexed by this untoward result, *Doris* does not desist from her efforts to captivate the satyr, and her perseverance is ultimately crowned with success. The author of this trifle is M. Albert Glatigny, already known as a poet....M. E. Cadol, who made the Théâtre de Cluny famous by his comedy 'Les Inutiles,' has again been working for the same house. His new comedy, entitled 'Une Amourette,' is in four acts, which the slight plot with some difficulty fills. *M. Louis de Vernet*, a young man of fashion, who is ruining himself in Paris, has left a small portion of his heart in his native province, where he has indulged in an *amourette* with an orphan girl, *Madeleine*. He is, however, in a fair way to marry a young widow, whom his father considers a desirable match, till the old flame is kindled anew by the sight of *Madeleine*, and the *amourette* is transformed into *amour*. After many troubles the lovers, with the consent of the stern parents, are united....'Le Trône d'Écosse,' an opera bouffe based on an absurd perversion of Scottish history, is the latest novelty at the Variétés. The music, which is spoken of as being very 'sentimental' for opera bouffe, is by M. Hervé, the libretto by MM. Hector Crémieux and Adolphe Jaime.

Woman's Work in the Church—Lecture by the Dean of Chester.

Very Rev. Dr. Howson, Dean of Chester, was present at St. Ann's Church, corner of Clinton and Livingston streets, Friday evening, and delivered a lecture on "Woman's Work in the Church." Bishop Littlejohn presided, and the audience was quite large. The speaker said that the subject was very important, and he was glad to learn that steps had been taken to introduce the work of women in the Church, and that the late convention of the Bishops had drawn attention to it. What is aimed at is a recognized official position in which woman can be placed, such as a Diaconate. The Bishops have commended this subject to the attention of the Church, and a resolution has been adopted to revive the order of Deaconesses. The subject has been brought forward in the Board of Missions, and warmly commended. He said that he had been surprised to see in the religious Press so large a space devoted to the discussion of this topic. All over the country the matter had been canvassed thoroughly, and its importance urged upon the Episcopal community. He said that this is a world of sorrow, and that women could best be employed in alleviating it. The Scriptures are not very rigid with respect to Church policy; yet certain rules can be found for our guidance. A distinction should be drawn between the official and non-official work of women. It was clearly the Divine will that women should take a part in the Church which which they have not yet been enabled to do. He referred to the examples of women's work during the lifetime of Christ. When the gospel first made its appearance in Europe it was made manifest in a small gathering of women. The speaker referred to the official position of women as defined in the Scriptures. In the Epistle to the Romans we see it stated that there was an officer who was a female deacon. In Timothy we see widows evidently set apart for the discharge of religious duty. No one who has studied the writings of the apostles can omit to observe that there were in their day women who were Church officers. Exactly how the order could be revived now he was not prepared to say, for that belonged to the officers of the Church. The first advantage which would accrue to the Church could not be thoroughly estimated. Any great number of deaconesses would not be advisable, but there should be sufficient to do the work of visitation among the sick and poor. In the service of such women, trained to the work, a good example would be set our wives and mothers and sisters. If we have a systematic ministry of women, we have stored up a reservoir from which we can draw in cases of necessity. The speaker concluded by an earnest appeal in behalf of the establishment of houses of workers in the Church, and expressed the hope that he would be able to impress the people of England with the necessity for similar organization. At the close of the lecture Bishop Littlejohn briefly addressed Dr. Howson, on behalf of the congregation, and wished him God speed on his journey and a safe return to his native land.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Letter from J. H. & C. M. Goodsell.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We desire to say that the references to us in your issue of Saturday must have been the result of misrepresentations made to you. Our publication reflects the opinions of no officials, and is independent of the Insurance Department, as every one will admit who reads it. Neither Superintendent Miller nor Mr. Talcott has ever attempted to influence its expressions upon any subject.

In regard to the printing of statement blanks, we can claim to be acting directly in accordance with the teachings of the Times itself. The securing of uniformity in these blanks was a measure which met emphatic approval in your columns, and our connection with the practical part of the work is in full accord with your constant denunciations of the official jobbery of such concerns as the New-York Printing Company. We originally "set up" the uniform blank by order of the Convention, whose proceedings we reported and printed; and, when the blank was adopted, we proposed to the State Printers of all the States to furnish them their blanks from our plates, with a view to securing uniformity in ruling, &c. Orders for them followed, and, at the same form of type and ruling for all the States, we named a price for the blanks which was very much below the prices heretofore charged by any of the State Printers. Ten States have already ordered from us, and we shall doubtless furnish the blanks to all or nearly all. We have sought no favoritism in this or any other piece of work, but have simply put our work on the sole merit of cheapness. This we are able to do by reason of owning our own printing establishment—an advantage possessed by no other insurance publishers in the country.

We cannot see, therefore, that we are amenable to your criticisms in this matter, nor are we aware of any special favor being shown us by Department officials or the officers of the National Insurance Convention.

J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL.

Look Out for Your Second-Story Windows.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed an allusion in this morning's issue, to the robbery committed on Wednesday evening, in the house of Mr. Isaac Brokaw, No. 48 East Twenty-fifth-street, but the manner of its achievement not being described, and this being a particularly favorable season for thieves, it may serve as a warning to people to know how it was done. Between 6 and 7 P. M., the second-story front room was entered by some one climbing up over the door (a feat which can be done on many houses as they are built here) and raising the window. Once in, the family being in another part of the house, the thief helped himself to about $1,300 worth of valuables, and retired the same way he came, leaving the window open. The theft was discovered quarter of an hour after its commission. Just about this time two men were seen, one tall and one short, by two different parties, in front of the house, apparently watching it. It behooves us to observe narrowly suspicious-looking couples, standing apparently without any object in the evening before gentlemen's houses, and to keep our windows securely fastened. Robberies of this kind are very frequent, only a small proportion being reported in the papers.

X.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

The President's Defamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to thank you with all my heart for the noble article in your issue of to-day, entitled "The President and His Accusers." For a long time I have wondered why some of our respectable journals had not noticed and refuted the willful misrepresentations relative to the President. For many months the *Sun* has published a list of the President's relatives, and those of his wife, holding offices under the Government. In common with many ignorant on the subject, but firm friends and upholders of Gen. Grant, and loth to believe such accusations, I have longed for some responsible explanation; and you can scarcely conceive with what intense satisfaction I perused your article relative to this and kindred matters. That the editor of the *Sun* should so lower himself as to publish such falsehoods is no marvel. Ever since the time that President Grant refused to appoint him to office, he has made his journal the medium through which to scatter over the country every slander, scandal and abuse of the President which came within his grasp. Decent and respectable men in this City have disbelieved these stories, simply because they emanated from the *Sun*. Here we know the paper, its character, and the animus of its editor toward the Administration. But outside of New-York these slanders have had a most injurious effect upon those ignorant of the facts.

Not only has the President been accused of nepotism, but his private and domestic relations have been criticised in a scandalous and vulgar manner. Not a day passes but some such falsehood is printed by the *Sun*, until at last it has come to pass that multitudes have believed the same, because unrefuted. Naturally, the President himself could not reply to such attacks. This fact alone renders them the more contemptible. His very position would prevent such action, and it would ill become the Chief Magistrate of this great nation, to enter into petty squabbles with such a paper as the New-York *Sun*. That the President is faultless, no man believes. I have yet to find such an individual; but that his administration has been honest, upright, economical and just, the mass of the people believe, and should he be renominated next year for re-election to his high office, I doubt not he will be placed there by a vast majority. Mr. Editor, it was high time these libels and malicious slanders on the part of the *Sun*, should be denied, and I am quite sure that many—as well the political friends and foes of the President—will unite with me in thanking you for your complete and convincing vindication of his character and good name. Fair and honest criticism is worthy of consideration and respect, but persistent misrepresentation of a man's public and private affairs can only emanate from an unscrupulous and willful maligner.

"JUSTITIA."

New-York, Friday, Dec. 8, 1871.

Fashionable Gossip from Paris.

When M. Jules Janin was received at the Institute, there was quite a fashionable gathering. The array of toilettes was greater than we have been accustomed to see under one roof for a considerable length of time; as a rule, they were simple, but in excellent taste. Mme. Camille Doucet wore a very pretty toilette of marron velvet, the shade called "Marron des Indes." The casaque, of velvet of the same color, almost fitted the figure, and was bordered with Russian sable. The bonnet, likewise of similar velvet, was ornamented with a tuft of feathers of the same shade, velvet strings; a torsade of gros grain ribbon above the forehead. Mlle. Doucet wore a black silk toilet, the skirt of which was covered with flounces, and the tunic was trimmed with a very stylish guipure fringe. This fringe, which is a novelty, forms stars of black guipure, from which a rich floss silk depends. A black velvet polonaise, bordered with Canadian sable, and a charming black velvet bonnet, completed the toilet. The bonnet was entirely piped with pink faille; at the top of the front, which was coronet-shaped, there was a bow with wide double loops of black faille piped with pink; a small aigrette of rosebuds at the side; black and pink strings. A young actress named Mlle. Roussail, who is winning her way by sure steps to celebrity, and who has recently been engaged at the Théâtre Français, was likewise present at the Academy, wearing a very original toilette. It consisted of a silver-colored armure skirt, looped up over a plain black velvet petticoat; the bodice was silver-colored silk, and over it was a black velvet mousquetaire jacket without sleeves, but with short, square basques. The Duke d'Aumale hunts twice a week at Chantilly, and is usually accompanied by a bevy of fair ladies. The Duchesse de Chartres, Prince de Joinville's daughter, and the youthful Duchesse de Crussal, are both excellent riders, and follow the hounds with keen enjoyment. The habits worn by these ladies are of black cloth, the bodices cut with deep basques; linen collars and cuffs, and bright-colored China crêpe neckties are added to enliven the severity of the dress. Dark bottle-green cloth habits, ornamented with black braid, are also worn.

In my last letter I mentioned the China crêpe scarfs which were tied round the waist, and frequently replaced the wide sash ribbons. The crêpe scarf generally accompanies the very pretty crêpe fichus, which I have already alluded to under the name of Carmargo fichus. They are both very useful accessories for smartening up an otherwise dull toilette, and are worn with black, marron, and gray dresses, rendering what was simple quite elegant. They are now extensively worn for home dinners and receptions. The scarf is made very wide, and is tied at the side with a bow, the loops of which fall downward, and are edged with either feather or floss fringe. In a shop in the Rue de la Paix there is to be seen a new style of China crêpe scarf, which is called the "Haydée." The ends are very wide, and describe a half circle, edged with splendid floss silk fringe, the heading to which is a rich tress or plait. This scarf is tied at the back, and is so wide that it can replace the tunic. It is accompanied by a necktie, likewise of China crêpe, and a bow for the hair, with the three loops, two ends, and a small flower in the centre. All the ends are fringed. The bow for the hair is of gros grain ribbon. A velvet rosebud is worn with a sky-blue bow, and forget-me-nots with pink bows; the white marguerites, with cerise bows, are likewise very effective. When these crêpe parures are worn with a low dress, the neckties are replaced by a marquise bow, trimmed with Valenciennes lace.—*The Queen.*

KENTUCKY.

Message of Gov. Leslie—The Kuklux Denounced, and the Admission of Negro Testimony Recommended.

The annual message of Gov. P. N. Leslie, of Kentucky, was communicated to the Legislature of that State on Wednesday. It is a very long document, and generally confined to a discussion of matters of no interest beyond the boundaries of Kentucky. We make the following extract admitting the existence of the Kuklux, a very difficult thing for Democratic Governors to do:

"That there has been, in certain localities within the State, a degree of disorder, and a reckless disposition to disregard and defy the law, is a fact which requires consideration. Just what the Legislature can, or ought to do, to remedy this evil, it is difficult to determine. There are already upon the statute books of the State ample laws, with adequate penalties, for all crimes and misdemeanors. The difficulty lies not in the want of penal statutes, but in their enforcement. Upon both these points much unjust criticism has been indulged toward both the Legislature and the civil officers of the State. The lawlessness has, in some instances, assumed an organized form, executing its violence and perpetrating its acts under cover of the night, by bodies of men too powerful to be resisted by the citizens, and so disguised that they cannot be recognized and brought to trial for their misdeeds; and thus are enabled to defy both the law and its officers. This state of things is to be deeply deplored, and should be corrected as speedily as possible. There is no safety to the public peace but in the observance and enforcement of law, and the whole power and force of the Commonwealth, if need be, should be exerted for the protection of her humblest citizen. We can understand how the commission of an atrocious and revolting crime in a community may so outrage public sentiment as to provoke summary punishment by an infuriated populace. Such occurrences have existed in all nations, and under all Governments; and while they are to be deprecated, yet, being only occasional outbreaks, excited by the perpetration of enormous crimes, they do not threaten any serious or permanent danger to the peace and safety of the country. But when men organize themselves into vigilance committees, clans or leagues, or whatsoever other name they may assume, with the avowed or practical purpose of taking the law into their own hands, to inflict punishment upon any member of the community who may be obnoxious to them, they become themselves the most dangerous class of law-breakers. In every instance brought legally to the notice of the Executive, all the means authorized by law have been employed to secure the arrest and trial of guilty parties. Rewards have been offered, requisitions issued, the militia ordered to render assistance in the arrest of criminals, and the public invoked by proclamation to discountenance the offenders, and aid in securing their punishment, and though acts perpetrated by such organized bands are decreasing in all sections of the Commonwealth, yet we cannot claim that they have entirely ceased. Whether any further legislation for their suppression is necessary, and, if so, of what nature, is a matter for your deliberation and decision."

Gov. Leslie recommends that the State laws imposing restrictions on negro testimony, which have remained on the statute-books since the days of slavery, be repealed. In this connection he says:

"It has been objected that, by admitting the negro to testify, we will greatly increase the number of worthless witnesses in our Courts. This is no doubt true—just as by granting universal suffrage, even to the white population, the number of pliant voters at the polls is greatly increased. Yet in either case is would be folly to take away the right because it is liable to abuse—with this difference, however, that suffrage being a political franchise, the State may grant or withhold it as seems best for the public good, while to have the benefit of competent testimony is a civil right founded on natural equity, sacred and indefeasible, which can not be justly denied to any person. Besides, the abuse of the witness box is provided with a remedy which that of the ballot-box has not. Votes do not vary in value; testimony does. Ballots are merely counted; evidence is weighed. The Judge decides upon the legal competency of a witness; the jury judges of his intellectual and moral competency—his credibility; and often, when a score of witnesses have testified in a case, the evidence of two or three of them, of superior intelligence and character, has determined the verdict. It is a popular apprehension that if we admit the negro to testify in the Courts, we will be led to recognize his competency also as a juror. Did I believe that the adoption of this measure could have such a result, I should cease at once to favor it; for the wrong thereby inflicted upon the interests of public justice, in my opinion, would more than counterbalance all the benefits that might be derived from unrestricted testimony. Not only is the freedman, in his present condition, utterly incapable of discharging aright the duties of such a trust, but, I am convinced that, whatever culture may do for him—how great soever may be his intellectual and moral improvement in the future—the difference of race and color, with the inveterate prejudices attached to them, will indelibly mark him as belonging to a distinct and inferior caste; and no people of Caucasian birth will voluntarily intrust him with such jurisdiction over the life and fortune of a citizen. There is no cause for apprehension. The rights are distinct, and rest upon different principles. There is no parity of reason in the two cases, and all codes of jurisprudence have placed their claims upon different grounds. When a person under our law is indicted for a capital offense, a minor, a woman, a man who is not a householder, a foreigner, and, if the accused is of his own race, a negro, are competent witnesses in the case; but none of them can enter the jury box. A lad of fourteen may give a clear, intelligent statement of facts which may determine the verdict of the jury; yet he would be utterly incompetent as a juror to represent the awful majesty of the law and the public justice of his country, to judge of the law and evidence, and render a decision touching the life of a fellow-being. The laws of most nations, ancient and modern, go beyond ours, and require additional qualifications in those intrusted with the duties of so solemn and responsible an office, carefully providing that no one indicted for felony shall be tried by those who are not, at least, his peers; and to subject any person to trial by jurors of an inferior race would not be sanctioned, either by natural equity or any laws found in the codes of civilized nations. Satisfied, therefore, of both the wisdom and justice of the proposed measure, I earnestly recommend that an act be passed declaring the legal competency of the negro as a witness, subject only to the same restrictions as all other citizens, and repealing all laws on our statute books which are in contravention thereof."

Funeral of Major Herbert.

The funeral services over the remains of Hon. Charles Morgan Herbert, Prosecutor of the Pleas of Middlesex County, were held in New-Brunswick yesterday. A large concourse of spectators was present, both at the residence and at the First Presbyterian Church. The Masonic Societies, the Knights Templar, the Knights of Pythias, and the members of the Bar were present and joined in doing honor to the memory of their late associate. Rev. A. D. L. Jewett officiated at the residence, on College-avenue, and preached a discourse at the Church, where he was assisted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, President of Rutgers College. The following-named gentlemen were pall-bearers: Hon. Courtlandt Parker, A. D. Keasbey, John P. Jackson, A. L. Runyon, John Davidson, Ex-Gov. Newell, Prof. Atherton, and Gen. Stryker. Gov. Parker, and Judges Scudder and Cowenhoven were in the procession that followed the remains to Willow Green Cemetery, where they were interred.

The Long Island Bible Question—A Compromise Effected.

Yesterday the exciting Bible war at Hunter's Point was ended by a compromise, which it is thought will be satisfactory to all concerned. The adjustment was made between the committee appointed by the Catholics and the Commissioners. The arrangement is that all the expelled scholars shall be received back into the school, and in future the Catholics will not oppose the reading of the Scriptures, or other religious exercises, in the school. The Board of Education agree to allow children of Catholic parents to remain in the class-rooms during religious exercises. The adjustment seems to have relieved every one connected with the affair, and both sides claim a victory—the Protestants, in the fact that the Bible is read in the school; the Catholics, that they are not compelled to listen to the reading of it.

Suicide of a Woman.

About 3½ o'clock P. M. yesterday, Mary Buckley, aged thirty years, and formerly residing at No. 201 Varick-street, committed suicide by hanging herself to a peg in her room-door. She was found by some of the neighbors, who called in Officer Bell, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who immediately cut her down, but life was extinct.

THE GAINES SUITS.

A Judgment Revoking the Will of Daniel Clark.

From the New-Orleans Commercial Bulletin, Dec. 5.

The opinion of Judge Collins, sitting in the place of Judge Dufresnaud, in the Second District Court, delivered yesterday, called into the Court-room a large assembly of lawyers and others. The suit was instituted by Joseph Fuentes et al. *vs.* Mrs. Gaines, for the purpose of setting aside and annulling the probate of what purported to be the will of Daniel Clark, and dated July 13, 1813. His Honor, after rehearsing the history of the controversies heretofore pending in the Federal Courts respecting the alleged will of Daniel Clark, quotes the following passage from the decision of the Supreme Court in these cases, as follows: "The plaintiff presents to us a *prima facie* case which entitles her to relief. The decision which we make does not include any one who may desire to contest the will with her in a direct action, and to show that no such will was executed." Judge Collins then proceeded as follows:

Fuentes and others now appear to avail themselves of the right of action thus reserved to any interested party. They represent that Daniel Clark left a will, dated 20th May, 1811, which was probated in this Court on Aug. 17, 1813, by which Mrs. Mary Clark, who was his mother, and his sole and legal heir, was instituted his universal legatee; that he made no other will; that in the Circuit Court of the United States, Myra Clark Gaines has sued them for certain property, setting up the will of July 13, 1813, as a muniment of title. They refer to the records of these suits, from which it appears that she has sued them as holders, deriving said property from said succession of Daniel Clark through his mother, said Mary Clark, who is also his legatee under the will of 1811. Their petitions set forth a number of grounds, from which they conclude—first, that Clark did not make, or if he did make, did not leave the alleged will acknowledging Myra to be his legitimate daughter, and instituting her his universal legatee; and second, that even had he done so, such a will would be invalid, null and void. They pray for judgment revoking the said probated will of July 13, 1813, and annulling the decree of probate thereof.

After thus reciting the grounds of plaintiff's petition His Honor then proceeded to review the evidence in the case under four different heads, the first being thus stated: "At the time of the birth of Myra Clark Gaines was Zulime Carriere, her mother, the lawful wife of Jerome Des Grange," and the second was: "Did Daniel Clark ever marry said Zulime Carriere, and if he did was it in good faith, having no reasonable ground for considering her the wife of another?" On the first of these propositions the Court held that the marriage of Zulime Carriere with Jerome Des Grange was clearly established, and the Court utterly rejected the evidence offered to prove that Des Grange had been tried and convicted of bigamy on account of this marriage.

On the second proposition his Honor said in substance: It is shown that Des Grange, about the 26th of March, 1801, left New-Orleans for Europe on friendly terms with his wife, having constituted her his agent during his absence; that he wrote to her from Europe, expressing affection, but that during his absence, which lasted fifteen months, Clark had illicit intercourse with Zulime, and sent her in the Spring of 1802 to Philadelphia, to be there delivered of a child, which was named Caroline. It was a few weeks after the birth of this child that Clark passed through Philadelphia on his way from Europe. Mrs. Despau says Zulime's object in going to Philadelphia was to search for evidence of Des Grange's previous marriage, but omits the fact that Caroline was born during her sojourn in that city. * * * It is conceded that Clark was well acquainted with the laws in relation to marriage, a man of education, of uncommon intellectual power, and jealous of his standing in society. He knew that if Zulime failed to establish bigamy against Des Grange she would be exposed to the same charge should he marry her. * * * She bore a bad reputation for chastity generally, a fact which Clark could not help knowing. Indeed he had had an illicit child by her while she still believed herself the lawful wife of Des Grange. Must I believe that under these circumstances such a man hurried to bind himself to such a woman? Had he done so, it could not have been done in good faith.

But it is proper to look to Clark and Zulime's course after their alleged marriage. * * * They had taken a decisive step which (if taken) necessitated a new line of conduct. Clearly it was necessary that Zulime should break at once with Des Grange, refuse to bear his name and publicly deny the validity of her marriage with him, if it was proposed by them one day to be regarded as having been married since August, 1802. She did not do this. Des Grange continued to be her publicly-acknowledged husband, and she continued to bear his name, and three years afterward she sued her husband for alimony, and finally having obtained a judgment of divorce, contracted a marriage with Gardette, which after that judgment she could do in good faith only on the ground that she was under no legal obligations to Clark. On his part, Clark does not appear to have taken any pains to prevent her from appearing as the wife of another, or to have done anything to make it appear that the Des Grange marriage was a nullity, nor did he at once make his marriage with Zulime public. It is clear that if such a judgment was rendered in 1802, there was no reason to postpone the publication.

The pretext for a continued concealment, viz.: A quarrel between him and Zulime, and the marriage with Gardette, were still wrapped in the impenetrable womb of future time. They did not exist, they could not be foreseen, so that if there had been on the one hand a condemnation of Des Grange for bigamy, and on the other a marriage with Clark, consistency, good faith, and the birth of Myra in 1804, required the immediate publicity of that marriage. Instead of this, we find him and her concealing the birth of the child as in a case of bastardy, and no mention of marriage is made even to the persons who mainly assisted in this concealment. Davis, who procured a room in an unoccupied house for Zulime's secret delivery, he who took the child as born of unknown parents, and gave it his name, and reared it to womanhood, and who did this for the sake of intimate and confidential friendship never heard from Clark any mention of a marriage with the mother. Mrs. Harper, the kind and disinterested lady who nursed the child, and claims to have been Clark's confidential friend—Clark never mentioned to her the alleged marriage as an event that actually happened at any time. Neither did he mention it as a fact to any other intimate. True, he acknowledged to them that Myra was his child; that he would acknowledge her as such in his will, and evinced the warmest affection for her, but never told any of them about the alleged marriage. Then there is the letter of Marquerbaux. He says that Clark represented Myra to him as his natural child. Next there is the fact that Clark provided for Myra by means of confidential trusts, a fact entirely consistent with the opinion that Clark was not married to Zulime; that he knew that Myra was incapable of being his heir, and entirely inconsistent with the nullity of one marriage and the reality of the other. Besides, there is the letter of Daniel Clark to his sister, dated Oct. 14, 1805, in which he assures her "there is no Mrs. Clark nor any person likely to become so for some time to come." Also it is shown on both sides that he afterward courted Miss Caton, but did not marry her because his proposal was refused. So again I must conclude that the alleged marriage did not take place; or at least the evidence does not permit me to regard it as an established fact. * * *

"To use the words of Justice Grier, this case "is a history of scandalous gossip which was buried under the dust of half a century, and which a proper feeling of delicacy should have suffered to remain so. I therefore dismiss the case, I hope for the last time, with the single remark that if it be the law of Louisiana that a will can be established by the dim recollections, imaginations or inventions of anile gossips after forty-five years, to disturb the titles and possessions of bona fide purchasers without notice, of an apparently indefeasible legal title, '*haud equidem invideo, miror magis*.'" * *

* * I decide that Clark could not and did not make the probated will, and that the probate must be annulled. The prescription of five years does not apply to cure an absolute nullity, such as results from a violation of public policy or prohibition of law. The status of Mrs. Gaines, if, indeed, she has acquired one, cannot interfere with the examination and decision in this case, for that status, if it can be so called, was the result of the probate against the nullity of which for the causes alleged, there is no prescription; and the Supreme Court of the United States have expressly referred parties were cases are yet undecided to this Court to contest the probate if they so desired. By the law of Louisiana and the express decision of our Supreme Court a party may always impeach a will set up against him as a muniment of title. This right of defense is perpetual, and no length of enjoyment of other property than that claimed from the defendant can bar the contestation. Besides this the Supreme Court of the United States has decided in this question of status independently of the will of 1813, against Mrs. Gaines. When there are contrary decisions no indisputable status is settled under them.

The Mansfield-Fisk Libel Case—The Examination to be Pushed Along.

Justice Bixby sat in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, to continue the examination in the case of Helen Josephine Mansfield against James Fisk, Jr., for libel. An arrangement was come to between the counsel on both sides, consenting to an adjournment, whereupon the Judge said:

"If the lawyers in this case think they are going to make a long Winter's job of it they are mistaken. On Tuesday I will take up the case and carry it on day after day until it is concluded. I will not allow myself to be checkmated by the lawyers in carrying out this resolve."

The case was then adjourned to Tuesday, and a summons was issued to compel the attendance of John I. Tyrrell, the receiver appointed by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, and who received the package of spicy letters from the hands of Peter B. Sweeny. Several attempts have already been made to discover his whereabouts, without success, and it is supposed that he is keeping out of the way, by consent with some of the principals in the case.

The Indignant Communists—A Protest Against the Action of the Police.

There was an exciting meeting of the Executive Committee of the Internationals at No. 56 Grand-street last night. Many delegates from the different sections were present, and bitter discussion and denunciation of the Police order against the parade today was uttered. The Chairman read the following telegram sent by him to Gov. Hoffman:

John T. Hoffman, Governor:

The Police have prevented the funeral procession of the Internationals. Can we parade?

The Governor replied:

H. T. Banks:

I am directed by the Governor to say the law places the whole matter in the hands of the Police authorities.

JOHN D. VAN BUREN.

A protest was prepared, in which the action of the Police was termed "tyrannical and mercenary."

Speeches were made encouraging a resolve to parade on Sunday, and one man, named Constant, registered his vow to appear at the Cooper Institute in full uniform at the hour appointed. It was finally resolved to parade at 1 P. M. on Christmas Day. This was objectionable to the minority, and will be reconsidered on Monday night by the Federal Council.

Weather of the Week.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Department for the week ending at 2 P. M. yesterday:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	29.919
Maximum at 0 h. 0 m. A. M. Dec. 3	30.186
Minimum at 3 P. M. Dec. 4	29.392
Range	.788
THERMOMETER.	**Degrees.**
Mean	29.6
Maximum at midday, Dec. 4	48.0
Minimum at 8 A. M. Dec. 6	12.7
Range	35.3
REMARKS.	**Inch.**
Dec. 3—Rain and snow from 1½ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water	.34
Dec. 4—Rain from 0 h. 0 m. A. M. to 7 A. M.; amount of water	.08
Dec. 4—Rain from 8¼ P. M. to 9.30 P. M.; amount of water	.01
Dec. 7—Snow from 4½ A. M. to 5¼ A. M.; amount of water	.01
Total amount of water for week	.10
	Miles.
Distance traveled by the wind during the week	1,306

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps.—The unprecedented demand that our celebrated Bell Schnapps is meeting with throughout the country, induces us to state that it is pronounced by physicians and merchants to be the purest and most reliable article of schnapps imported from Holland. Dealers who will compare our schnapps with others in the market will find them in every way superior. H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers.—*Advertisement.*

Christmas is Coming.—And so is surprise, astonishment and delight to those suffering from bad teeth, who visit Colton's, in the Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use Dooley's Yeast Powder. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

For the Holidays—Swiss Carved Goods.—The Swiss Manufacturing Company, No. 36 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The Florence Nightingale of the Nursery.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.—A single trial of the Syrup never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

Napoleon Cabinet

CHAMPAGNE,

the wine used at the reception of Prince ALEXIS, at DELMONICO'S, and all first-class restaurants.

Udolpho Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic SCHNAPPS.—Among the complaints for which the Schnapps has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are dropsy, dyspepsia, debility consequent upon long-continued sickness and old age, epilepsy, asthma, gravel, colic, affections of the kidneys, and all chronic diseases. For these, and many other disorders, it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

The Hair and Scalp.—DR. B. C. PERRY, the skillful Dermatologist, can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., where he cures with harmless SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS; Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, Dandruff, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Irritation or Itching of the Head, or any complaint or disease which induces a loss of hair or premature grayness. Call or send for circular.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

For Pimply Eruptions of the Face, Black-heads and blotched disfigurations of the skin, use PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY. Buy of your druggist or Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

For Moth-Patches, Freckles and Tan, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Buy of your druggist or Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed.

For Unnatural Redness of the Nose or face consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. A cure guaranteed in every case.

Moles on the Face are Permanently Removed without cutting, pain or scars by the personal attention of Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. A cure guaranteed. Call or send for circular.

For Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Rough or dry skin upon the face, use PERRY'S VEGETABLE EMOLLIENT. It is cleanly, agreeable and perfectly efficacious. For children it is invaluable, keeping the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointments—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Drunkenness and Opium-Eating.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both. Call or send stamp for evidence.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors.—No. 430 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

MARRIED.

DUNSCOMB—McLAUGHLIN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 5, at the West Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Thomas Street, Richard T. Dunscomb, of Bermuda, W. I., to Phebe F., second daughter of the late Joseph H. McLaughlin, Esq., of this City.

MARTIN—CHALMERS.—On Dec. 7, at the residence of the bride's mother, No. 135 Noble-st., Greenpoint, Long Island, by Rev. A. McKelvie, Robert H. Martin to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late James Chalmers, London, England.

LOMER—HARDCASTLE.—On Wednesday, Nov. 22, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Geneva, Switzerland, by Rev. Henry Downton, Edward Lomer, of Montreal, to Kate, daughter of the late Thos. M. Hardcastle, of New-York.

DIED.

BLACKLIDGE.—On Friday, 8th inst., A. M. Blacklidge, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Atlas Lodge F. and A. M. are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 254 West 38th-st., on Monday, 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CROMWELL.—On the 8th inst., at Monroe, Orange County, New-York, William Cromwell, formerly of this City, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence on Second day, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock. Carriages will be at Monroe, Erie Railroad, to meet the 8 and 9½ trains.

DONALDSON.—On Friday, Dec. 8, James Donaldson, son of the late Richard Donaldson, Monaghan County, Monaghan, Ireland, in the 61st year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 1½ o'clock, from No. 216 West 26th-st.

GILL.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, of scarlet fever, Jas. A., only child of John and Jane Gill, aged 4 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 22 Macdougal-st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

GAYNOR.—At St. John, New-Brunswick, on Saturday, Dec. 9, John Gaynor, of this City, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 14, at 9 o'clock, from his residence, No. 167 East 17th-st., and at St. Ann's Church, 12th-st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered.

☞ Richmond, Va., papers please copy.

GRISWOLD.—At Hamburg, Dec. 8, of typhoid fever, John N. A. Griswold, Jr., in the 23d year of his age, son of George Griswold, Esq., of this City.

JONES.—Suddenly, on the 7th inst., of apoplexy of the lungs, Prof. Samuel Jones, in the 32d year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from his late residence, No. 37 Gouverneur-st., on Sunday, (today,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

Summons.—The brethren of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, at Odd-fellows' Hall, on Sunday, Dec. 10, at 11½ A. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Samuel Jones.

By order, THOS. H. McBRIDE, Master.

MILLER.—On Saturday, Dec. 9, 1871, Mary Elvira, eldest daughter of Benajah and Sarah Miller, of Union Springs, N. Y.

Auburn, N. Y., papers please copy.

MACDUFF.—At Tremont, N. Y., Dec. 6, after a protracted illness, Isabella, wife of James Macduff, in her 46th year.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, Washington-av., Tremont, Sunday, at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends are respectfully invited.

☞ California papers please copy.

SEAVEY.—Friday, Dec. 8, 1871, after a lingering illness, Louisa Seavey, sister-in-law of John T. Dolan, deceased.

STEPHENS.—On Thursday morning, Dec. 7, Charles William Stephens, son of Cornelius and Esther Stephens, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 264 West 48th-st., on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 10, at 2 o'clock.

THORNE.—At New-Rochelle, Dec. 8th inst., James H. Thorne, aged 26.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, 12th inst. at 1 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot to meet the 11½ A. M. train from New-York.

WEYMAN.—At Stockbridge, Mass., on the 8th inst., John Weyman, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral will take place at Stockbridge, on Sunday, the 10th inst.

YOUNG.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 9, at his residence, No. 118 West 11th-st., Hiram Young, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

Exempt Firemen's Association.—The members of the above Association are hereby notified to meet at No. 229 West 19th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 1½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to the remains of our late associate, Thomas R. McDermott.

FRANCIS HAGADORN, F. S.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLIDAYS! HOLIDAYS!

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

WM. H. LEE,

No. 277 Canal-st., and No. 108 Fulton-st.,

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FANCY FURNITURE IN EASY AND

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PEDESTALS, EASELS, BRACKETS,

ETAGERE STANDS

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ALL STYLES FURNITURE

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WM. H. LEE. [illegible]

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FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

Etruscan, Cameo, Garnet, Turquoise, Onyx, &c.

CORAL EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

GOLD CHAIN AND BAND BRACELETS.

GOLD NECKLACES AND LOCKETS.

SEAL RINGS.

Amethyst, Cameo, Topaz, Blood-stone, and Sleeve-buttons and Studs.

Handkerchief Rings, Glove-fasteners.

Gold Armlets, for children.

Children's Rings.

Gold Thimbles, &c., &c.

See prices before buying.

GEORGE C. ALLEN,

No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

BARGAINS IN GOLD WATCHES.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

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115,000 BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY.

Catalogues free. Send stamp.

LEGGAT BROTHERS,

No. 3 Beekman-st., corner of Park-row.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The members of this Society are requested to meet at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of nominating officers for the ensuing year.

BARGAINS IN SILVER-WARE.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

$200,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—AMERICAN BILLIARD-TABLE.—Equal to best, at half price; patent composition or slate beds, with balls, cues, &c.; $165 to $250. AM. BILLIARD-TABLE CO., 500 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 3 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at Bunk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.

WM. H. PALMER, President.

Joseph McCabe, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular monthly meeting, MONDAY evening, Dec. 11, 1871, at 8 o'clock, at Demilt Hall, 2d-av., corner of 23d-st. Entrance on 23d-st. The Executive Committee will meet at 7½, prompt. ISAAC H. BAILEY, President.

Nathaniel Hayden, Chairman Executive Committee.

David C. Sturges, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Annual meeting for the election of officers and delegates to Central Committee will be held at head-quarters, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1871.

WM. HAW, Jr., President.

Cyrus T. Frost, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A REGULAR QUARTERLY MEETING of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association will be held in St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., near 9th-av., on TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., will deliver an essay, entitled:

"Our American Children and their Church."

Subject for Discussion—*Should Sunday School Libraries be confined to Books of a Strictly Religious Character?*

All are cordially invited.

MUSIC.—MRS. MARY MARCUS, ORGANIST of St. Timothy's Church, will receive applications for instruction on the organ and piano-forte, at her residence, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. References: Rev. Dr. Geer, No. 228 West 55th-st.; S. R. Wells, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. John W. Kramer.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING the first of a course of popular Lectures by Right Rev. Bishop Littlejohn.

"A GOOD SOLDIER"—SUBJECT ON SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in Canal-street Presbyterian Church, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., by Rev. David Mitchell. Second of course of Popular Lectures on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 8 P. M., by Rev. John Thomson, D.D. Subject—*Number One*. Admission, 25 cents each. Rev. Wm. Ormiston, D.D., will give the third Lecture on TUESDAY, 19th inst.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Dec. 10—Morning service, at 10½. Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach; evening service, at 7½. Rev. Dr. A. P. Putnam will preach. Subject—*The Husband, the Wife, the Child.* Seats free in the evening.

ALANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK-st., near Grand.—Preaching SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. John E. Searles, an old Pastor of the Church. The public are invited. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Rev. John Parker, Pastor.

"A CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN."—Sermon to young men, by Rev. J. Stanford Holme, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, Pastor, will preach in the morning. All are welcome.

ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH.—Rev. J. J. White, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Jacob's Dream.* At night, 7 o'clock—*Weak Grace Encouraged.* Communion at 3 o'clock. Rev. T. T. Kendrick will speak.

ALLEN-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Newell will preach his second sermon on the five great wants of this City next SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT, Sunday evenings, Lyric Hall; also Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day Sundays; both halls are fully furnished. Apply to JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. Wm. R. Williams, D. D., is expected to preach in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, COR-ner Bedford and Downing sts., Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, Dec. 10. All are invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn, at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

COLLECTIONS WILL BE TAKEN up on behalf of the House of Rest for Consumptives, Tremont, in Trinity Parish, as follows: Trinity Chapel, 10th December inst., 10½ A. M.; Trinity Church and St. Chrysostom's, 17th December inst., 10½ A. M.; St. Paul's, 24th December inst., 10½ A. M. As this charity is now absolutely free, charging neither fees nor board to patients, it depends solely upon voluntary contributions for its support.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av.—A meeting in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be held in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese will preside, and addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. Washburn and Montgomery and Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of the Mission.

CEMETERY OF THE UNITED BRETHREN'S (Moravian) CHURCH, in this City.—The ground on which the above cemetery is located is sold. Parties having relatives buried there are notified that the remains will be taken to the Moravian Cemetery, on Staten Island, removal commencing on TUESDAY, 12th inst., permission having been granted by the authorities. For further information, address Box No. 2,461 Post Office, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. Lundy, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. Lewis, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M. on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—THIS SUNDAY MORNING, at the 10½ o'clock service the special preacher will be Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, and at this evening service, 7½ o'clock, the special preacher will be Rev. Dr. Dix.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 6th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st.—Free Sunday evening services at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Dennison will preach SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10. MORNING service at 10½. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Dubois, will preach.

"CAUSES OF MODERN INFIDELITY" will be the subject of discourse by Rev. B. I. Kendrick, for young men, SABBATH EVENING, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, with Hamburg, near 5th-st., at 7½ o'clock. 10½ A. M., topic—*Heavenly Riches*. Free seats.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. Fred. Evans, Pastor, at 10½ and 7½. Subjects—*God's Idea of Money and Interest.* EVENING—*Why Should the Bible be the Chief Book of the Young?* All are welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—MORNING—Prayer and sermon; services to commence at 10½ A. M. Right Rev. Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska, and Rev. Dr. Twing will officiate. EVENING—Prayer and sermon at 7½.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., near 14th-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. H. Haslup, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. Harrower. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

CHRIST IS COMING.—HIS SPECIAL Herald, sent to prepare His way, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of the Second Advent of our Lord.* Come and hear.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—RELIGIOUS services every SUNDAY EVENING in the large hall of Cooper Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

EVIL LITERATURE.—A DISCOURSE by Rev. J. M. Pullman, at the Church of Our Savior, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING. Morning service as usual.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. in the chapel. Singing by the children. All interested are invited to attend.

GENERAL MISSIONS—INDIAN DE-partment—The New-York Diocesan Association of the Board of Missions, will hold the first of a series of public meetings on SUNDAY EVENING at the Church of the Transfiguration in East 29th-st., near 5th-av., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Right Rev. Dr. Clarkson, Bishop of the Indian Mission in Nebraska and Dakota; also, by Rev. Samuel D. Hinman, for thirteen years the successful Indian Missionary, and by Mr. William Welsh, of Philadelphia, who will give an account of his work and travels among the red men. The screen from Athens, Greece, presented for the benefit of this Mission, will be visible in the Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 125TH-ST. and 5th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Mr. De Costa will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D., in the evening.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. R. M. Stratton, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING. Evening subject—*The Fifth Commandment.* Seats free.

MISSIONS.—AT THE MISSIONARY MEETING to be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., addresses will be made by Bishops Clarkson, Tuttle and Morris, and by Rev. S. D. Hinman, who has been laboring for twelve years among the Indians.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. George J. Mingins; preaching in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. George S. Chambers.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of this Society will be held at the Church of the Incarnation, corner 35th-st. and Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Right Reverend the Bishop of the Diocese will preside, and interesting addresses will be made by Rev. Drs. Washburn and Montgomery, and by Rev. C. T. Woodruff, Superintendent of the Mission.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. Robert Cameron, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. EWER.—SERVICES AT THE Church, east side of 7th-av., between 2d and 3d sts., on SUNDAY, Dec. 10, as follows, viz.: Holy Eucharist at 7½ A. M. Morning prayer at 9. Sunday-school at 9½. Litany, second celebration, and sermon at 10½. Evening prayer and sermon at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Ewer will preach at both services.

RT. REV. BISHOP POTTER WILL institute Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell as Rector of All Saints' Parish, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and will administer the Holy Rite of Confirmation. Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., will preach the sermon. Rev. F. C. Putnam will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Henry-st., corner of Scammel.

REV. J. A. M. CHAPMAN, OF WIL-liamsburg, (formerly of Boston,) will address a public meeting of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church, to be held in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Monthly concert of the Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school, 3 P. M.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL DE-LIVER an address to young men on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, 23d-st., corner 4th-av. Service of song, as usual, from 7 to 8½ o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Nassau and William sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the evening—*Secret of Success*. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL GIVE an astronomical discourse in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING.

REV. DR. FLAGG, RECTOR OF THE Church of the Resurrection, will preach in the Hall, corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, 56TH AND 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—Three services SUNDAY, Dec. 10—10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. T. M. Peters will preach in the evening. Subject—*Christ the only Prophet.*

SWEDENBORG'S WRITINGS!—What they are, their use, and how to read them. Mr. Giles will lecture on the above, in the New Church, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M. Public cordially invited. Services and sermon at 11 A. M.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between 1st and 2d avs.—SUNDAY, 10th inst., preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Benjamin F. Price, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. J. S. Willis. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts., Rev. Theo. A. Eaton, D. D., Rector.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcomed, and seats provided.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. Kellaway, late from England, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on *The Second Advent and its Nearness.* All are invited. Seats free.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 2d-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and at 3 and 7 P. M., conducted by Samuel Halsted's "Praying Association." All seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½, and Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet will preach at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. John H. Corning at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. Mr. Haslup. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. M. C. Sutphen, D. D., will return to the pulpit on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ and 3½.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D-AV. AND 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector, will preach SUNDAY, 10th, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. CHRYSOSTOM'S CHAPEL, 39TH-st. and 7th-av.—Rev. Charles T. Olmsted will preach the closing mission sermon THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.—REV. E. C. Sweetser will preach on the above subject THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 10½. Subject—*Thy Kingdom Come.*

"THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS AN-SWERED."—The third lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNIVERSALIST ASSOCIATION, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, will be held at their rooms, No. 1,288 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. Burch, on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2.

WEST-SIDE LECTURES.—MONS. DU CHAILLU, the great African Explorer, will lecture on *Adventures in Africa*, at St. Peter's Hall, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 9.

FIRST BOARD.

[illegible]	U. S. 5-20 C. '82 n.	110¾	200	W. Un. Tel. . b. c. c.	68⅜
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65 n.	112⅞	200	Adams Ex.	90
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '67	114⅝	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '68	114⅜	100	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	61
10,000	U. S. 6s, cur.	112⅞	100	U. S. Ex.	60
7,000	Va. St. 6s, old	53	300	do.	60½
10,000	Va. St. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	200	do.	60¾
5,000	T. St. 6s, [illegible]	[illegible]	7	do.	59¾
10,000	[illegible] Car. St. 6s, n.		100	do. bet. call.	60
	Jan. & July	30	200	do. b3.	60¼
[illegible]	do.	30½	100	N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	93
[illegible]	do.	30¼	200	do. bet. call.	93
[illegible]	do. b3.	30	200	do. b3.	93
[illegible]	do.	30¼	20000	N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c.	87½
[illegible]	Erie 5d.	91½	300	Erie Railway	31½
[illegible]	B. N. Y. & E. 1st	99½	100	do. b30.	31⅜
[illegible]	Harlem 1st	101	100	do. b3.	31⅜
[illegible]	Mich. So. 2d	97½	400	do. bet. call.	31⅜
6,000	Cen. Pac. G. B.	103⅜	500	do. b30.	31⅜
10,000	Un. Pac. 1st	91½	100	Erie Railway Pf.	65⅝
10,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G. B.	79	200	Harlem	120
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	99½	400	Reading bet. call.	115⅛
10,000	H. & St. J. 8s, C. B.	94	100	L. S. & M. So.	90⅜
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	103	200	Union Pacific	27⅝
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	101¼	18	do.	27
4,000	Mor. & Es. 2d	100	100	do. bet. call.	27⅝
2,000	N. J. C. 1st n.	108⅛	500	Chi. & N. W.	61⅛
2,000	M. & S. P. 1st, I. D.	90	200	do. bet. call.	61⅝
3,000	W. U. Tel. 7s, Bs.	92	500	do. b3.	62
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	83½	25	C., C., C. & I.	87½
6,000	do.	83½	300	Chi. & R. I.	104
8,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d. b. c.	73	100	do. b30.	104⅛
1,000	C., C., C. & I. 1st	98	600	do. bet. call.	104
30	Met. Bank	135	100	Mil. & St. P.	54⅜
8	Am. Ex. Bank	112	20	Mor. & Es.	95⅛
10	F. Nat. Bank	112½	100	St. L. & I. M.	56⅜
20	Del. & Hud. Can.	124⅛	100	Han. & St. Jo.	51⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	140	N. Y. & N. H.	145
100	Pacific Mail	48⅜	18	Alb. & Sus.	93⅛
200	do.	48⅜	10	do.	93¼
100	do. bet. call.	48⅛	100	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	43⅜

SECOND BOARD.

10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114⅛	100	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	93
1,100	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛	25	do.	93
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		10000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	
	new	113⅝		bet. call.	87⅜
5,000	do.	114	100	Erie R.	31⅛
11,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	109⅜	200	do. bet. call.	31⅛
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	88⅛	1000	L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3.	91
2,000	M. St. 6s, '72 b. c.	101	200	do.	91
4,000	M. St. 6s, '72 b. c.	101	200	do.	91⅛
9,000	M. St. 6s, '83 b. c.	10[illegible]	200	Union Pac. b. c.	27⅜
200	Con. Coal of Md.	42	200	Clev. & Pitts.	126
100	Quicksilver Pref.	30	100	Chi. & N. W.	61⅜
300	West. U. Tel. b. c.	68⅜	107	C., C., C. & I. b. c.	87⅜
300	do.	68⅜	200	Del., Lack. & W.	109⅛
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	48	100	H. & St. Jo. R.	51⅛
900	do. bet. call.	47⅞	100	H. & St. Jo. Prf.	63
200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	57	100	P., F. W. & C. G. b. c.	97
100	do. b30.	58	100	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	64
90	U. S. Express	60			

SATURDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The Bank return shows the large decrease of $6,741,500 on the Greenback average. Full one-half of this sum, if not more, may be ascribed to the "lock up" of Money by the Stock speculators for a fall in the market early in the week; the remainder to the calls for Currency from some of the Cotton ports of the South, and to a partial demand for the West. The "lock up," although in somewhat formidable proportions, was relaxed on Thursday, as an unsuccessful raid upon the Stock Exchange, since when Money has worked comfortably for borrowers at 7 ₩ cent. per annum. The Bank return, otherwise, shows a gain of $5,110,400 in the Gold average; an increase of $1,771,500 in Loans; a decrease in the general line of Deposits of $1,108,800, and an addition of $15,900 to Circulation. The lawful Money strength of the movement, as compared with last Monday, to Deposits and Circulation, is about $1,350,000 less, leaving a balance over the required 25 ₩ cent. of $5,780,000.

The Treasury Office disbursed today $2,260,000 Gold in redemption of United States 5-20s of 1862, making since Wednesday week, Nov. 29, $15,400,000 paid out, for this account, from the New-York Office. The Customs paid in the week are $3,102,725, and the Gold Interest paid out $621,049.

The sales of Gold were a fraction less firm than on Friday afternoon. Most of the business was done at 110 ₩ cent., with exceptions at 109⅞ and at 110⅛ ₩ cent. The Public Funds were again firm, with a further rise in 5-20s of 1867 to 115 ₩ cent. The Railroad speculation at the Stock Exchange was buoyant through the forenoon, Lake Shore selling freely at 91⅛@91⅜, and New-York Central at 93@93⅛ ₩ cent. There was a free demand for Erie, Ohios, North-wests, Rock Island and Union Pacific, all at an advance on Friday's transactions. In the afternoon, after the Bank return, prices gave way ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. The Express Stocks were unusually firm through the day, Adams selling at 90, and United States at 60 ₩ cent. The Southern State Bonds were steady.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 9.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109⅜	109⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	111	111
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅞	115
American Gold	110	110
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92⅞	93
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87⅛	87⅛
Reading	115⅛	115⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	118⅞	103⅞
North-west Common	61⅛	61⅛
North-west Preferred	90	80⅞
Pacific Mail	48⅛	47⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛	77⅞
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅛	43
Toledo and Wabash	63⅞	63⅞
Western Telegraph	68⅜	68⅜
Erie	31⅜	31⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛	27⅛
Lake Shore, Ex Scrip	90⅞	90⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	83⅞	83⅞

The market at the very close of dealings on Broad-street was dull and steady.

At the close of business the following prices were quoted for the various Public funds of the United States:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 reg., '67	110⅜
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	117⅞	5-20 coup., '67	115
5-20 reg., '62	110⅜	5-20 reg., '68	110⅜
5-20 coup., '62	111	5-20 coup., '68	115
5-20 reg., '64	110⅜	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 coup.	109⅜
5-20 reg., '65	110⅜	5s reg., '81	109⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	109⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110	6s currency	112⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114		

The prices of the Southern State Bonds were as follows, in the afternoon:

Tenn. 6s, old	68	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30
Tenn. 6s, new bs.	68	S. C. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	25⅛
Va. 6s, new bs.	63	Mo. 6s	95
Va. 6s, reg., old	52⅛	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Is.	95
Va. 6s, reg., '66	57	La. 6s, Levee bs.	64⅛
Va. 6s, reg., '67	63	La. 8s, Levee bs., '75	75
Va. 6s, Consol. bs.	64⅛	Alabama 5s	65
Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	27	Alabama 8s	100
N. Car. 6s, old	36⅛	Ark. 6s, Funded	51
N. Car., F. A., '68	21	Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	44
N. Car. 6s, Special T.	12	Ark. 7s, A. Cen. R.	50
S. Car. 6s	45		

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Stocks are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	124	Mariposa Min. Pf.	1
Maryland Coal Co.	21⅛	Adams Express	90⅛
Spring Mtn. Coal	68	Wells-Fargo Ex.	58
Consol. Coal of Md.	41⅛	Am. Merch. U. Ex.	60⅛
W. U. Tel.	68⅜	U. S. Express	60
Quick. Mining Co.	24⅛	Pac. M. S. S. Co.	47⅞
Mariposa Min. Co.	1		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

Gold receipts	$2,264,690 98
Gold payments	2,036,876 65
Gold balance	65,940,930 17
Currency receipts	883,248 89
Currency payments	817,113 85
Currency balance	9,002,519 43
Customs	314,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	792,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	96½
City 6s, new	—	99
Camden and Amboy	134½	135½
Pennsylvania Central	58⅛	58⅜
Reading	115¼	115⅜
Lehigh Valley	59½	60
Catawissa Preferred	44⅜	44½
Philadelphia and Erie	25½	25¾
Northern Central	38½	38⅜
Lehigh Navigation	36¼	36⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅞	94

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the month of November were:

1871	$154,427
1870	121,796
Increase, 1871	$32,631
From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1871	$1,476,161
1870	1,229,465
Increase, 1871	$247,696

The lease of 1867 of the DuBuque and Sioux City Road to the Illinois Central, on the basis of 36 ₩ cent. of gross earnings, we understand will yield this year not more than 3 ₩ cent. to the Common Stockholders. Fortunately for the lessees, they are only required to pay what the traffic of the Road yields, net, from year to year. An effort is making, however, to commit the Illinois Central to a fixed rental, in perpetuity.

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,994,573.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS, BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,600,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $12,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 16 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

Sports on the Ice—Skating and Curling Events.

The members of the New-York Skating Club have been obliged to visit Brooklyn the past week in order to indulge in their favorite exercise. Mr. E. B. COOKE and Mrs. MEAD enjoyed themselves on the ice on the Capitoline Lake on Friday, and yesterday a good many of the club members visited the same resort. Skating was inaugurated at the Capitoline Lake Nov. 30, and since then there has been but one day's interruption in the sport. Every day this week the ice there has been in splendid condition. When the thermometer rises the ice planes are used to cut a new surface, and when it is cold the surface of the lake is sprinkled, thus fine skating is ensured every day.

The Prospect Park ponds have not yet been opened, and neither have the lakes in Central Park, though both localities have had ice on them ranging from two to five inches in thickness. The skating-houses at both parks are, however, nearly completed, and should the weather keep cold they will be ready for skating at both parks by Tuesday of next week.

FISHER, an expert of the Empire Skating Club, has issued a sweeping challenge to MEAD, SWIFT and other leading skaters; but he left out BRADY and DOLLAND, of Brooklyn, both of whom can excel him, so their friends think.

The Brooklyn Skating Club has elected officers for the season, and opens the skating year under very favorable auspices. They will have their head-quarters at the Capitoline Lake.

The Brooklyn Rink is not in condition for use yet, owing to a blunder in not first subjecting the moistened bricks to a low temperature before flooding them for a field of ice.

The New-York, St. Andrews, Caledonian, Thistle, Burns and other Metropolitan curling clubs hope to be able to open the season of 1871 and '72 this coming week. Last season a portion of the large lake at Central Park was assigned to them for their special use. This Winter they are to have the exclusive use of the newly-finished pond adjoining Fifth-avenue and near the Seventy-fifth-street entrance to the Park. This pond is coated with thick ice, and as soon as the building preparing for the use of the clubs is completed, they will be allowed to commence operations on the ice.

The Brooklyn Curling Club opened play last Wednesday on the large lake at Prospect Park, and since then they have been practicing for their coming match with the St. Andrew's Club, which is to take place at Central Park next week.

The Paterson Club opened play on the 2d inst. at Lake View, N. J., which will be their head-quarters for the season. The lake is within a stone's throw of the station, and hence desirable for matches with visiting clubs.

The Thieving Ex-Policeman.

The notorious JOHN A. WHITFORD, who was formerly a patrolman, and who was lately committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court for an aggravated robbery, was arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge made by EDWIN EDWARDS, of Bridgeport, Conn. The complaint states that WHITFORD hired a horse and wagon, worth $450, from the complainant to go to Derby, instead of which he brought them to this City. The accused admitted this fact, and said in addition that he had sold the horse and wagon to Mr. SOMERVILLE. He was committed for trial.

Mysterious Death from Violence.

A post-mortem examination was made yesterday in the case of JAMES DURNING, who was found lying on the pavement at Fifty-third-street and Third-avenue on Tuesday morning, as was supposed, in an intoxicated condition. He was taken to the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house, where he was locked up. Being found soon afterward in an insensible state, he was removed, by order of Capt. GUNNER, to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on Friday. The post-mortem made by Dr. MARSH showed that death had been caused by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood, consequent upon an extensive fracture of the skull, the result of violence. As yet there is no evidence as to how this violence was inflicted, and the inquest has been adjourned, to allow Capt. GUNNER time to investigate the matter. Deceased, who was a coachman, lived at No. 8 Great Jones-street, and during the last four months of his life drank to excess. As his coach was near where he was found, it is supposed he may have received the injuries by falling from the box.

Statistics of the Week.

Fourteen hundred and ninety-three persons were arrested last week by the Police.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports, during the week, 39 still-births, 208 marriages, 441 births and 457 deaths, the latter being 10 more than the mortality of the previous week. During the week, there were 36 cases of small-pox, which is 2 less than the number occurring in the prior week.

Fire Marshal MCSPEDON reports thirty-three fires last week, with an estimated loss of $11,775, and an insurance of $149,000. Of these disasters, sixteen were caused by carelessness, four by foul chimneys, two by kerosene, 9 by defective or mismanaged heating apparatus, and the others were accidents.

The Tax Receiver collected $23,961 73 yesterday; total for the week, $1,249,069 26.

One hundred and twenty-two complaints of violation of City ordinances have been received during the week.

Marshal HART granted 313 licenses, receiving for them $974.

Fiendish Child Murder.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman DRAFFIN, of the Tenth Precinct, when on post in Houston-street, near Bowery, found in the street a bloody and almost shapeless mass, which, being taken to the Station-house, proved to be the remains of an infant which had apparently been about ten days old. Both legs had been almost severed at the thighs and knees, the scalp had been torn off and the body so generally mutilated that it was impossible to ascertain the sex of the victim or to recognize a single feature of the face. Coroner KEENAN was immediately notified, and Capt. DAVIS at once began an investigation of the tragedy, but as yet entirely without result. Every effort, however, will be made to discover the guilty persons and bring them to justice.

The Importation of Holiday Goods.

The total imports at this Port during last week amounted to $5,047,939, as against $6,012,409 for the corresponding week of 1870. The imports included $1,053,366 in dry-goods and $3,994,573 in general merchandise. A large increase was exhibited in the importation of fancy and other goods, such as are suited for holiday gifts. The following list shows the appraised value of certain kinds of articles which were brought here from foreign parts during the week: 101 Musical Instruments, $18,724; 75 cases of Jewelry, $37,162; 33 cases of Watches, $83,486; 22,022 cases of Champagne, $27,070; Statuary, $10,745; Perfumery, 256 boxes, $6,845; Fancy Goods, $27,801; Engravings, $12,703; Bronzes, $3,158; Silverware, $3,136.

The Election of Governor in Georgia.

The Senate of Georgia has adopted the following motion, presented by Judge REESE:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Assembly met, If any contest should arise between the person elected by the people to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of RUFUS B. BULLOCK, and Hon. BENJAMIN CONLEY now executing the duties of the Executive Department of the State Government, as to the right to exercise such duties and fill such vacancy, or between any other person claiming the right to exercise the duties of said Executive Department and Hon. BENJAMIN CONLEY, now exercising the duties aforesaid, such contest should be decided by the legal tribunals of the State, and that the decision be conclusive on the parties to such contest and be respected and obeyed by the people of this State.

AUCTION SALES.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ART SALE

AT THE SOMERVILLE GALLERY, 82 5TH-AV.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, A LARGE AND VALUABLE collection of new and carefully finished American and European Oil-paintings, and are the most admired examples of the artists they represent. They have been recently selected in Europe expressly for this sale, and consist of about one hundred of the best examples from distinguished European, and over one hundred choice specimens from the easels of our own American artists. They will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, the 13th and 14th of December, commencing at 7½ o'clock. ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, Late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.) TUESDAY, DEC. 12, At 10½ o'clock, at private residence of AUGUSTUS WIMPFHEIMER, Esq., No. 251 West 54th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made to order by Baccanit & Cie, of Paris. Rosewood seven-octave piano, by Chickering, &c., &c., in perfect order, having been used but one year, sold in consequence of the return of Mr. W. to Europe, comprising as follows, viz.:

PARLORS—Rich French Moquette carpets, carved rose-wood suite, in blue figured satin damask, French plate mantel mirror, ladies' rose-wood secretoire, rose-wood centre and card table, elegant ormolu-mounted Chinese punch-bowl, lace curtains, ormolu clock, artistic bronzes, &c., &c.; rose-wood seven-octave piano, made by Chickering, very superior tone.

DINING ROOM—English Brussels carpet, carved French walnut ebony-mounted buffet, extension table and chairs, en suite; black-walnut lounge, in morocco; fine engravings, complete set cut glass, elegant French china dinner set, about 175 pieces; plated ware, &c., &c.

BEDROOMS—English Brussels carpets, lace curtains, rose-wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, armour-a-glace and washstands, en suite; French spring and best curled hair mattresses. French china toilet sets, carved rose-wood and mahogany dressing tables, boudoir suites, in crimson and green reps, &c., &c.

HALLS—Oil-cloths, stair carpets, black-walnut hat-stand, &c., &c. Also kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

HOTELS.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL, NO. 30 BOWERY, corner Bayard-st.—200 light rooms, neatly furnished, 50 cents and 60 cents per night, $3 to $4 per week; for gentlemen only.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—EUROPEAN plan, No. 649 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.; single rooms from $3 50 to $7 per week.
GEO. S. & L. LELAND, Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New-York and Texas
BEEF PRESERVING COMPANY
ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH TO FAMILIES THEIR
CANNED ROAST BEEF,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
PUT UP IN CASES CONTAINING 2 DOZEN 2-LB. CANS, AND IN CASES CONTAINING 10 7½-LB. CANS.

This Company has been at great expense for the past several years in perfecting the machinery now erected near Galveston, Texas, to put up the delicious quality of beef which they now offer to the public.

This beef is really more nutritious and more economical for family use, than any ever offered for sale in any market, as the juices and gelatine portions are all retained in the can.

IS SOLID MEAT, READY COOKED,

in two forms, in Pieces, and Chopped, and contains no bone or gristle.

Its cost is less than half the price of butchers' meat. It is hermetically sealed, and will keep for years just as good when opened, as though cooked immediately. It is all alike, and very tender. It is also very nice eaten cold.

The beef is cut in proper pieces, and, after being thoroughly cleansed, is roasted in a patent oven, so arranged that the juices and gelatine properties, which fall while in the process of cooking, are continually poured over it, thus retaining all its real nutriment and flavor. The bone and gristle are next removed, and the beef is then pressed into cans by machinery.

It is pure roast beef, with all the flavor of that article when cold; but with more of juice and gelatine, owing to the process of cooking, and much more tender than the average market joint, because of the choice cattle selected, and of the mixture of tenderloin and other parts together.

Two and a half pounds of beef, when divested of bone and gristle, and cooked, make about one pound of this clear meat.

2-lb. CANS, 60c.; 7½-lb. CANS, $1 25. LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

The attention of hotels, restaurants, boarding-house keepers, shipmasters and families, is called to this superior article.

FOR SALE BY ALL FIRST-CLASS GROCERS AND SHIP CHANDLERS.

GEORGE H. MUNROE,
PRESIDENT AND PATENTEE.
OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York City.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Andrew Jackson Club, held at their house, No. 161 Lexington-av., on Friday evening, Dec. 8, 1871, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from among us our friend and fellow-member, David O. Hogan;

And whereas, We desire to testify our sentiments of sorrow and sincere regret at the loss our Club has sustained by his early demise;

Therefore, Be it resolved that, by his death, his late associates have lost a friend who was endeared to them by his fidelity, truthfulness, and generosity, and his widow a devoted and loving husband.

Resolved, That the Club condole with the family and relatives of the deceased, upon whom this sudden bereavement has fallen.

Resolved, That the officers of the Club be requested to have a copy of these resolutions, properly authenticated, transmitted to the family of deceased.

Resolved, That the members of the Club attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, in a body.

LEANDER BUCK, President.
MICHAEL T. DALY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The members of the Andrew Jackson Club are requested to meet at their house, on SUNDAY, Dec. 10, at 12½ P. M.

LEANDER BUCK, President.
MICHAEL T. DALY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY $39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY 1,079,000

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS, AND HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ARE ALSO CONVERTING INTO THESE BONDS, THEREBY MORE THAN DOUBLING THEIR INCOME.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER in stocks and bonds of every description, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO., NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.
Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued. Exchange drawn on Paris and on the UNION BANK OF LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, a d Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 48 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

TAPSCOTT'S
British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s Bank, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

FITCH & ELLIS, BANKERS, NO. 11 PINE-ST.,
Offer safe and desirable 8 per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest. 10 per Cent. Bonds at 85 and interest. Strictly first-class Securities a specialty.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of Bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars.

The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the main line or of the Western Division.

The bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified without delay.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 20 Exchange-place, New-York City.
DEC. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive. By order of the Board,
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M., at No. 42 Wall-st.
J. D. VERMILYE, President.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, 9th January, 1872, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, No. 257 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. Polls open from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1872. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. until 1 P. M.
C. M. HUDSON, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,004,887 74.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleising Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleised mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 220 WEST 31ST-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleised mantles, monuments, head-stones, cheapest in the City; designs on application.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Dec. 12, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Grats Nathan, Esq., Referee:
The valuable property known as No. 6 Union-square, opposite the Washington Monument; size, 25x100 feet.
ALSO,
The property known as No. 147 West 29th-st.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 27 Cedar-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.
Also,
a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.
Also,
four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x60x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.
Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

MADISON-AV., NEAR 38TH-ST.—A FIRST-class brown-stone house, perfect order, for sale cheap; also, an elegant corner house, 25 feet front, same locality.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$32,500.—FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, Snuz and extension, fine order, 46th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., (in fee.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, villas and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 342 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A fine residence and all necessary out-houses, in Morrisania, with half an acre of ground, fruit, &c. Address Box No. 4,163 Post-office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 168th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO RENT—AT NEW-HAVEN, CONN., A well-furnished house, with all modern conveniences; in a choice locality near "the Green." Inquire of SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, No. 102 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SUPERIOR MODERN-BUILT four-story basement brick house, No. 26 Amity-st., with a brick stable in the rear. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 221 Thompson-st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—PART OF A first-class house to a reliable and quiet party. No. 127 East 41st-st., one block from Madison-av.; reference required.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—ALL THE LOFTS OF THE NEW marble store No. 731 Broadway; easy of access and well lighted. Apply to JOHN J. CISCO, No. 59 Wall-st.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM power, to let together or separate; good light. Apply at No. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—BY PARTIES LONG ESTABLISHED, a suitable building and premises for a movement and water-cure establishment, within forty miles of this City. Submit proposals for sale or lease of premises, with full particulars and descriptions, to WATER CURE, Box No. 130 Times Office.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, A FIRST-class high-stoop brown-stone house. Owner only address GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9¼ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH).
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

PHOTOGRAPH COLORING.
MRS. S. W. DUNNING, (formerly Miss Annie Barbour,) having lost her house in Chicago by the great fire, has returned to New-York, and will be glad to see her former patrons at No. 152 6th-av. Photographs colored in oil, water-color and India ink; instructions given.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GENTLEMEN, LADIES, LAW STUDENTS, and others desiring to learn the best system of short-hand writing in the least practical manner, are referred to the New-York Institute of Phonography and Penmanship, No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor-place. Open afternoons and evenings. Skillful phonographers and penmen command large salaries.

MRS. C. H. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 4th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10, applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 122 East 23d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 880 6th-av. Circulars and conferences at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 5. $200 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. HARTMAN, No. 163 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. L. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 22. Address Mrs. E. B. SEARLES, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N. Y."

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED—Lost, on the evening of Dec. 5, either at the Bryant's Minstrels, 23d-st., or in the cars, 6th-av., between 23d and 44th sts., a pair of opera glasses, valued as a family relic. On that account the above reward is offered to any one who will return them to No. 58 West 44th-st.

LOST—NOV. 28, BETWEEN JERSEY CITY and Rutherfurd Park, a YELLOW POCKET-BOOK, containing ticket No. 15,059 in the Washington Gift Concert, and one-quarter ticket No. 16,482 in the Louisville Library Concert, and $2 50. Finder may retain the money, but send other things to Box No. 2,582 New-York Post-office.

LOST—YESTERDAY IN PASSING THROUGH 23d-st., from 10th to 8th avs., thence to 21st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., A JET BREAST-PIN inclosing a lock of hair with pearl surroundings, and marked A. C. S. A liberal reward will be paid on its return to No. 445 West 21st-st.—Dec. 8, 1871.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE CANADA LAND PURCHASE, No. 27 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1871.
Owners of Trustees certificates for interests in mineral lands on Lake Superior, Canada, and held in trust by E. B. Ward, Edward Learned, Peleg Hall, C. A. Trowbridge and A. H. Sibley, are hereby notified that a dividend of One Hundred Dollars per part has this day been declared by the Trustees, payable on the 15th inst., at my office, No. 27 William-st., New-York, to parties on that day entitled thereto, as appears on the books of the said Trustees.
EDWARD LEARNED, Treasurer.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAD, A POSITION in a lawyer's office; best of references given. Address H. J. WINSER, 107 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COOK; NO washing; no kitchen-maid. Apply at No. 21 East 38th-st., between 10 and 12, basement door.

DRY GOODS.

Christmas Presents.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 11, A large and choice assortment of EVERY DESCRIPTION of Goods, suitable for

Holiday Presents, Viz.:

Silks, Poplins, Dress Goods. Ladies', Misses and Children's Paris and Domestic made Suits, Dresses, &c. Under-wear in the greatest variety. Ladies' Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Feathers, Sash Ribbons, and every variety of

Millinery Articles.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, comprising the latest London novelties.

Ladies' Furs

in Russia and Hudson's Bay Sables, Mink, Ermine, Black and Silver Fox, &c., &c. Seal and Astrakhan Cloaks, Jackets, &c., &c. Gentlemen's Skating Caps, &c. All of which have been expressly selected FOR THEIR RETAIL TRADE, and will be found unsurpassed in style, quality and price.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Having made IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS in their retail stock, previous to their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY, request attention to many large lots at VERY LOW PRICES, admirably adapted for

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

Black Silks

At $1 50, $1 75 and $2 per yard, up to the best grades manufactured. These Silks are lower than the same qualities have been sold for many years.

Plain Silks.

A large invoice of colored GROS GRAIN at $1 50 and $1 75 per yard, much below value. Rich Dress Satins $2 85 per yard, former price $4 and $4 50.

Fancy Silks.

The balance of FALL FANCY SILKS will be closed at 75c., 90c. and $1. Glace de Chambre Robes at 75c. and $1 per yard.

Irish Poplins.

50 pieces of PIM'S and other makes will be offered at $2. These goods are of the very best quality.

Dress Goods.

1,500 DRESS PATTERNS, in Plaids, at $3 per dress. ALL-WOOL PLAIDS at 50c.; original price, $1. 200 pieces REAL ABERDEEN WINCEYS, 30 inches wide, at 50c., worth 85c. 100 pieces beautiful ALL-WOOL VELOURS at $1 per yard, former price, $1 50.

Hosiery.

A large quantity of ladies' WHITE MERINO HOSE, all sizes, 50c. per pair, worth 75c.

Velvets.

A large collection of BLACK 28-INCH CLOAKING VELVETS, at $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6 50 yard. 28-inch REAL LYONS ALL-SILK VELVETS, $11 and $12 per yard; 2½-inch Black Velvets, for SACQUES and JACKETS, at $3 50 and $3 75, extraordinary bargains.

Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A very large choice of Ladies', Misses and Boys' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, plain, embroidered and trimmed with lace; also a new stock of fancy Handkerchief boxes, richly ornamented.

Mourning.

Their stock of BLACK GOODS has been largely replenished with a full assortment of every requisite; also, some Special Bargains, viz.: An extra quality of BLACK ALPACA at 50c. BLACK FRENCH CASHMERES, 50c. BLACK SEDAN CORDS, for suits, 50c. and 65c. per yard.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY GOODS. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 50 pieces Velvets, new shades, at $2, worth $4 per yard. 100 pieces Trimming Velvets, $1 25, worth $2 per yard. 150 cartons 7-inch Sash Ribbons, cheap colors, 75c. per yard, worth $1 25. 50 cartons Evening Shades, $1, worth $2 per yard. A large assortment of the new colors, Nos. 12 and 16, gros grain, from 25c. upward. 100 dozen Felt Hats, $1 and upward. 150 dozen Velvet Hats at a reduction of 25 per cent. 50 dozen boys' Velvet Hats at a reduction of 25 per cent. A large variety of Trimmed Bonnets and Round Hats at a reduction of 40 per cent. from former prices.

Just received two cases of FRENCH FLOWERS for evening costumes. Sets arranged to order. Also five cases of flowers for JARDINIERES.

Ostrich and fancy Feathers at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices.

BLACK SILKS. LYONS HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and upward. LYONS HEAVY TAFFETA, $1 50, $1 75 upward. EXTRA HEAVY GROS GRAIN, $2 75 and $3 50 per yard. PONSON'S CELEBRATED GROS GRAIN at $2 50, $2 75 and $3. ALSO BONNET GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA at $2 50, $3 and $3 50 per yard.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS. JOHNSON, BURNS & CO. MONDAY, Dec. 11, will exhibit a choice variety of elegant novelties in real Point Lace Collars, Sets and Sleeves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Black Thread and Guipure Laces, Lace Barbes, &c., &c., at a reduction of 25 per cent. from former prices.

EMBROIDERIES. A choice variety of Embroidered Sets, Hamburg Goods, Tarletans, French Book and White Organdies for evening dresses, at very low prices. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Initial Pocket Handkerchiefs, 200 dozen hem-stitched, $6 per dozen and upward; great bargains.

DRESS TRIMMINGS. Our own importation. Five cases of latest novelties in Silk Fringes, JUST RECEIVED, from 75c. per yard upward. Passementerie Trimmings, German Embroideries, Berlin Worsted, &c., &c. Jet Ornaments and Sets, Pocket-books, &c., &c. Fancy Goods for the holidays NOW OPENING. Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing at a reduction of 25 per cent.

Johnson, Burns & Co.

NOS. 34 AND 36 EAST 14TH-ST., Corner University-place, Union-square.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

SIXTH-AVENUE, NEAR 21ST-ST., Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 11,

With an enlarged stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, comprising the latest importations, especially introduced for the Holidays, and we are thus able to offer the most attractive goods ever produced, and strictly conform to our usual liberality in prices. We shall offer an assortment of

SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, &c., which we pronounce the finest ever exhibited. Our

LADIES' COSTUME DEPARTMENT will be found to contain a stock of choice and recherché goods, handsomely made and trimmed, comprising Evening Dresses, Walking Suits, Sacques, Cloaks and Double Capes, at very attractive prices.

LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, in muslin, linen and cambric, of the latest and richest designs; also, a special assortment for Winter wear, at extremely low prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly directed to our assortment of Holiday Presents, which consist of a variety of goods never yet offered in one establishment, thus affording rare facilities with the advantage of being considerably lower in price than elsewhere. We especially call attention to our elaborate stock of Linen and EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, which, being put up in elegant boxes, form a very useful and pretty present; also, to our beautiful designs in Worsted Embroideries, which we offer at prices lower than any other house in the City.

LADIES will find numerous and beautiful articles in our Gents' Furnishing Department, suitable as Holiday gifts to gentlemen, especially our elaborately trimmed SMOKING JACKETS AND GENTS' MORNING WRAPPERS.

An elegant assortment of French Gilt, Whitby Jet, Shell, Shell inlaid, and other jewelry. Beautiful Shell, Silk, Ivory, Pearl and inlaid Fans; also, Russia Leather Satchels, and Russia and Seal-skin Pocket-books, at very low prices.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,

NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

Friend's HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Friend's

MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871.

Friend's. The popularity of our prices is eclipsed only by the quality of our goods. Friend's EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS. VERY RICH BLACK DRESS SILK, 24 INCHES WIDE, AT $2 PER YARD, REAL VALUE, $3 IN GOLD. Empress Cloths, in all colors, at 37c. per yard, formerly 60c. Black Alpacas from last week's auction at 25c., 37c. and 50c. per yard, worth 50c., 60c. and 75c. PARIS KID GLOVES, TWO BUTTONS, AT 80c. a pair, superior quality, equal to any glove in the City, at $1 12 per pair. Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs at $2, worth $4 per dozen. New styles of ladies' Bows and Scarfs, at 25c. and 50c. TOWELS, NAPKINS, TABLE LINEN, DOILIES, IN ALL SIZES. Pure Linen Napkins at $1 per dozen and up. 8-4 Table Linen, at 60c. per yard and up. LACE CURTAINS AT ONE-HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION. Elegant sets at $12 50 per window. Great bargain in Velveteens and Silk Velvets. LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS. Drawers at 50c. and 75c. Chemises at 60c., worth $1 25. HOLIDAY WARE. HOLIDAY WARE. Dolls at 10c., 20c., 30c., 40c., 75c. and $1 50. Shell-boxes at 10c. and 47c. Mouth Organs, 5c. Thermometers at 25c. Companions, 50c. Cigar-stands at $1 and $1 75. Ink-stands at 50c. and 60c. Portfolios, 75c. Canes, 40c. Slippers, 50c., &c., &c. No urging. Polite attendance.

FRIEND'S, NO. 649 6TH-AV.,
Between 37th and 38th Sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, can assist in dress-making and children's clothing; to engage by the day or month. Call all this week at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

FIRST-CLASS COLORED COOKS, CHAMBER-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses and men to tend furnaces constantly on hand at the West-side Employment Agency, No. 158 West 24th-st. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as wet-nurse; best City references. Call for two days at No. 48 Perry-st., near 4th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—TO GO OUT BY THE DAY, TO wash and iron or to do house-cleaning. Call at No. 226 Eighteenth-street-place, between 7th and 8th avs., top floor. Catherine Cane.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS will go out by the day or do any kind of house-work. Apply at No. 3 Pacific-place 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits families' and gentlemen's washing to take home; prompt and trustworthy. Apply at No. 153 West 24th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER DEsires a few more customers; would go out by the day in private families. Address DRESS-MAKER, Station F, 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO go out by the day to do washing and ironing or house-cleaning. Call at No. 48 Clarkson-st., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a sober, Protestant young man; is a first-class servant; has reference. Address WILLIAM HENRY, Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a single Scotchman, with first-class reference. Call or address for three days T. C., No. 84 Liberty-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and the straightening of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street and Forty-seventh-street, at a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved and unimproved lands affected by the above-entitled proceeding, that in pursuance of the fourth section of the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act in relation to the widening and straightening of Broadway, in the City of New-York, and to regulate the Practice in that proceeding," passed Feb. 27, 1871, we have completed our estimate and assessment in said matter, and that the abstract of our proposed report thereon showing the awards made for damage, and the assessments imposed for benefit in said matter, has been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, said abstract to remain in said office open to public inspection and examination, until the 21st day of December, 1871, when our report herein, together with our said abstract, will be presented for confirmation to the Supreme Court, at a special term thereof, to be held before Hon. Albert Cardozo, Justice, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, on said 21st day of December, 1871, at the opening of the Court.—Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1871.
JOHN C. JONES, WILLIAM WOOD, } Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT of Finance, Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes, Court-house, Park, No. 32 Chambers-st., Dec. 4, 1871.
TO TAX-PAYERS.
Notice is hereby given, that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 18th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following, interest at the rate of twelve percent. will be added, to be calculated from the 5th day of October, 1871, to the date of payment.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

ON MONDAY, DEC. 11,

Will offer at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, the following grades of DRESS GOODS, viz.: Bombazines, French and English Henrietta Cloths, Imperial Serges, Vincentines, Parisian Cloths, Crape Goods, Gros de Rhine, Drap d'Alma, Cashmere d'Ecosse, Thibets and Merinos, Double and Single Cord Biarritz, Empress, &c.

ALSO,

French Poplins, Silk Velours, Crape Cloths, Mohairs, Brilliantines, &c.

ALSO,

DRESS PATTERNS suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, which are offered at REDUCED PRICES.

SILKS.

EVENING SILKS in all the latest shades and tints, among which we offer the Candle, the Nile Green, the Nymphe de Paris, the Duchesse Blue, the Rose de Thé, in all their richness and elegance, at from $1 50 to $4 per yard.

SILKS FOR STREET WEAR in all the choice shades and colors, at reduced prices.

ALSO,

STRIPED SILKS, in all the newest styles.

VELVETS.

SACQUE and MANTLE VELVETS, from $.. per yard and upward.

Narrow Black TRIMMING VELVETS, from $.. per yard and upward.

LACES.

A choice selection of LACES, LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, and LACE COLLARS, among which will be found many articles suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SHAWLS.

A magnificent assortment of Broche and Paisley Shawls in handsome designs and subdued colorings. Also, a very choice lot of heavy OTTOMAN and CARRIAGE BLANKET SHAWLS, in beautiful styles, together with an immense stock of WARM WOOL LONGS and SQUARES, at low prices.

LINENS.

ALL-LINEN TABLE-CLOTHS, from $1 75 upward. White fringe French Cloths, Napkins to match.

Pink and buff TABLE-CLOTHS and NAPKINS.

Extra heavy colored bordered TABLE-CLOTHS, at greatly reduced prices.

FRINGE LUNCH-CLOTHS, all sizes.

8-4 LUNCH and WINE CLOTHS, very low.

6-4 TABLE DAMASK, 50c., 60c., 70c., 75c. and $1.

5-8 DOYLIES, at 90c. per dozen.

LINEN DRUGGETS, in all widths.

PATTERN CLOTHS, in great variety.

LINEN STAIR CRASH, all widths.

HUCK TOWELS, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $1 75 per dozen.

Very fine FRENCH BORDERED TOWELS.

Brown and White BATH TOWELS.

French and English MARSEILLES QUILTS, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4, recent importation.

CRIB and CRADLE QUILTS, all sizes, very low.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

A fine assortment of DRESSING GOWNS, SMOKING JACKETS and CAPS, made up of the best material and in excellent taste, very SUITABLE for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

ALSO,

Underwear, Cravats, Ties, Gloves, Collars, Cuffs, Hosiery, &c., &c. Shirts of every desirab l pattern, made to order at short notice.

FANCY GOODS.

A large line of FANCY ARTICLES of superior quality for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST., GRAND ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

GREAT BARGAINS!

D. O'Sullivan & Co.

400 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

Are closing out their Winter stock regardless of cost, to make room for Spring importations.

BARGAINS IN

CLOAKS, COSTUMES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, LACE COLLARS, LACE SETS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, INFANTS' HATS, CAPS AND BASKETS. ORGANDIE EVENING DRESSES AND TUNICS FOR LADIES' AND MISSES.

D. O'SULLIVAN & CO.

FORD'S, NO. 311 6TH-AV., Third door above 19th-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

FORD'S Magnificent assortment of Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, &c., in all the newest and most desirable styles, shades, &c., commencing at 25 cents.

FORD'S Ladies' Bows made of the most elegant Gros Grain Ribbon imported, in the newest and richest colors, with or without tassels.

FORD'S Ladies' Windsor Ties, made of a superior quality of Silk of our own importation, in all the beautiful and elegant shades.

FORD'S Immense stock of made-up Lace Goods of our own manufacture.

FORD'S Lace Collars, 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c.

FORD'S Lace Sleeves, 50c., 75c., 90c., $1. Latest styles.

FORD'S Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c., 75c., $1, $1 10.

FORD'S Lace Chemisettes, Pompadours, Neckerchiefs, &c., in imitation, half real, and real Valenciennes, very cheap.

FORD'S Large stock of Linen Handkerchiefs.

FORD'S Ladies' Handkerchiefs, hemstitched and warranted pure linen, 14c., 16c., 18c., 20c., 25c., 27c., 30c.

FORD'S Ladies' Handkerchiefs, warranted pure linen, ready hemmed, in fancy boxes, six for 75c., six for $1 00, six for $1 10, six for $1 25.

FORD'S Gent's Handkerchiefs, remarkably cheap, all styles, from 20c. upward.

FORD'S Elegant assortment of Linen Sets, Linen Sleeves, Collars and Cuffs, Cashmere Scarfs, all widths.

FORD'S Fine Turkey and Morocco Pocket-books at the lowest prices.

FORD'S Jewelry, Combs, Brushes, Fans, &c.

FORD'S, No. 311 6th-av., third door above 19th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, WITH not less than $3,000, can obtain a good interest in an established business paying cent. per cent. on sales. The money invested will be applied exclusively to furthering the interests of the enterprise. Address BROKER, Box No. 159 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, FANCY SILKS, GOOD QUALITY, REDUCED TO $1. PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAINS, FROM $1 50. OTTOMAN VELOUR SILKS, A DECIDED NOVELTY, IN ALL COLORS. EVENING SILKS IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TINTS, FOR BALL AND PARTY COSTUMES. ALSO, A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES IN BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS OF ALL THE APPROVED MAKES, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY, FROM $1 25 UPWARD.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS, AND OF THE VERY BEST WORKMANSHIP, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES, TOGETHER WITH A LARGE STOCK OF OTTOMAN, PAISLEY, AND OTHER STYLES FOR THE CARRIAGE AND PROMENADE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST. WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, 1,000 DRESS PATTERNS OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, FROM 20c. PER YARD UPWARD. FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF CUSTOMERS THESE GOODS WILL BE DISPLAYED ON A SEPARATE COUNTER, IN THE CENTRE OF THE STORE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., On MONDAY, Dec. 11, WILL OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN THEIR LACE DEPARTMENT.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF REAL VALENCIENNES SETS, at $3 75, $4 50, $5 to $10, and HANDKERCHIEFS from $3 to $25.

REAL POINT LACE SETS, from $10 to $14.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SETS at $4, $6 50 to $30.

THE ABOVE GOODS ARE IN ELEGANT PARIS-MADE FANCY BOXES, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

BLACK THREAD BARBES, COIFFURES, &c., FROM AUCTION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

REAL CHANTILLY SHAWLS $150, WORTH $175, AND $125, WORTH $300.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS $.., WORTH $..; $.., WORTH $...

REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, FROM $600 TO $1,000.

REAL POINT FLOUNCES, $.. to $.. PER YARD, WORTH $.. to $100.

REAL POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCES, $10 to $.. PER YARD, WORTH $15 to $30.

ALSO, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S SCARFS, CRAVATS, BOWS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c., &c. GENTS' DRESSING-ROBES, HOUSE-COATS, DRESSING-CASES, FANCY GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED JOUVIN KID GLOVE, IN ALL THE NEW DAY AND EVENING SHADES, IN FROM ONE TO SIX BUTTONS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, WILL OFFER IN THEIR FUR DEPARTMENT, 50 SETS OF FINE QUALITY RUSSIA SABLE FURS, AT VERY LOW PRICES. 100 SETS OF THE BEST QUALITY ALASKA SABLE, ERMINE, MINK, SEA OTTER, SILVER FOX, AND OTHER VARIETIES. CHILDREN'S FUR SETS OF ALL KINDS. SEALSKIN CLOAKS, MUFFS AND BOAS. ALASKA SABLE, SILVER FOX, AND OTHER TRIMMING FURS, BY THE YARD. BLACK BEAR, WHITE FOX, LYNX, AND OTHER STYLES OF CARRIAGE ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 11, SATINE SUITS FOR $25; REDUCED FROM $60. PLAID SUITS FOR $10; REDUCED FROM $20. SILK SUITS FOR $100; REDUCED FROM $250. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BLACK VELVET CLOAKS, CLOTH AND CASHMERE TALMAS AND SACQUES, WATER-PROOF CLOAKS, &c., &c. BLACK ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, at $20 and $25. CHILDREN'S SACQUES, WALKING-COATS, DRESSES, &c., &c. LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES, IN STOCK, READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE. DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER. ESPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO WEDDING OUTFITS.

Ladies! Go to O'Neill's,

NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF HOLIDAY AND FANCY GOODS.

VELVETS.

We invite special attention to our black and colored FRENCH TRIMMING VELVETS, in all the NEW SHADES. Black Silk Velvet, $2 25 and $2 50, worth $2 75 and $3. Black Silk Velvet, $2 75 and $3—cheap. Three cases, including CHOICE SHADES, at very LOW PRICES.

RIBBONS.

Now open, the most complete assortment of BONNET RIBBONS in the City, Nos. 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 16 and 22, in all the new shades. 7-inch Black Sash Ribbons, 75c., warranted all silk. 7-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 85c., sold on Broadway for $1 25. 6¼-inch Sash Ribbons, in all shades, 85c., warranted all silk. 7-inch Black Gros Grain at $1, $1 10, $1 25.

ALL THE NEW SHADES OF COLOR AT LESS THAN POPULAR PRICES.

LADIES! GO TO O'NEILL'S FOR RICH LACES.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, medium and extra quality; Barbes, Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sets; Lace Collars, 25c., 35c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c. and 95c. Ladies will do well to call and examine our stock of Made-up Lace Goods. Silk Velvet Round Hats and Silk Velvet Bonnets. Finest quality of Felt Hats, $1 25; sold on Broadway for $2. Silk Velvet Bonnets and Round Hats, $1 75—the best quality made, all new shapes.

FLOWERS.

Four cases of Finest French Flowers, Wreaths, Head-dresses, &c., &c., just received.

FEATHERS.

Five cases of Ostrich Plumes, Ostrich Tips, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, &c., at very low prices.

KID GLOVES.

200 dozen Lupin's two-button Kid Gloves, $1. 200 dozen Lupin's two buttons, $1 25; worth $1 75. 200 dozen Lupin's two-button Fancy Kid Gloves, $1 35. All these goods are of superior quality, and every pair warranted. Perinot Kid Gloves in two buttons.

LADIES' SCARFS AND TIES.

Now open, the most complete assortment of SCARFS and TIES in the City, and the CHEAPEST. Strangers and our customers are respectfully invited to examine our stock.

N. B.—REDUCTION TO THE TRADE.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

H. O'NEILL & CO., NOS. 327 AND 329 6TH-AV. AND 20TH-ST.

At Mrs. Gaynor's,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.

CORSETS, SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS RECEIVED BY RECENT STEAMERS.

All the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in French Hair-cloth Skirts and Tournours. Trains, Demi-trains and Reception Skirts in great variety.

CORSETS A SPECIALTY.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE.

EXTRA FINE QUALITY JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS now opened. Imported solely for OUR OWN retail trade, and not to be found elsewhere. Also, a VERY LARGE variety at most reasonable and reduced prices. 14th-st. and Broadway, opposite Wallack's.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY & 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We will open on MONDAY NEXT a SPECIAL INVOICE of NOVELTIES expressly for the HOLIDAYS, forming the finest collection yet offered this season, and at SUCH PRICES that cannot FAIL to ATTRACT the attention of PURCHASERS.

Point Lace Shawls.
Point Lace Flounces, Handkerchiefs and Sets.
Point Duchesse Flounces.
Point Duchesse Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces, &c.
Black Chantilly Lace Pointes.
Black Chantilly Lace Flounces.
Black Chantilly Lace Fichus, Capes, Sashes, Parasol and Fan Covers.
Black Thread and Guipure Trimming Laces, all widths.
Extra Fine Valenciennes Lace Sets, Handkerchiefs, Trimmings, &c.
Made-up Valenciennes Lace Sets, Capes, Collars, Fichus, Bows, &c., in great variety.
Richly-Embroidered, Initial, Hemmed and Tape-Bordered Handkerchiefs.

ALSO,

2,000 Paris Embroidered Sets, AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

UMBRELLAS.

A large assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, PARAGON FRAMES, with PLAIN, IVORY and CORNELIAN HANDLES, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

KID GLOVES.

"CHOSSON'S" celebrated make, from 1 to 6 Buttons, all Colors and Sizes.
Gents' Buck, Calf, Dog and Castor Gloves and Gauntlets, with and without linings.
Ladies' Undressed Kid and Castor Gloves, 2 Buttons.
Gents' Fur Driving Gauntlets, Collarettes, &c., in Beaver, Seal-skin and Otter Furs.
Grecian Calf and Embroidered Buckskin Gauntlets.
Ladies, Gents' and Children's Cloth Gloves, all sizes and shades.

At Extremely Low Prices.

AT

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF Elegantly trimmed Bonnets, Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Velvets, and Velveteens, greatly reduced in price to make room for our HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS.

Black Velveteens reduced to 40c., 65c., and $1.
Black Silk Velvets from $3, upward.
All reduced fully 25 per cent.
Feathers of every style reduced to cost.

BARGAINS

In Under-garments, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Fine made-up Lace Goods, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Slipper Patterns, Umbrellas, &c.

ALL SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Real Guipure Laces, Silk Gimps, and Passementaries, Buttons, Loops, and Silk Fringes at less than ever offered.

We call especial attention to our assortment of FINE GIMPS AND FRINGES.

OUR PRICES ARE THE CHEAPEST IN THE CITY.

OUR REAL GUIPURE LACES need no comment, as they are universally acknowledged to be the CHEAPEST ever offered, and their QUALITY we GUARANTEE to be the VERY BEST.

Elegant Patterns at 40c., 50c., 65c., 85c., 95c. and $1, all worth fully forty per cent. more.

Elegant Patterns, full three inches wide, at $1 20, worth $1 65.

Elegant Patterns, full four inches wide, at $1 35, worth $1 85.

Together with an elegant assortment of all widths, up to eight inches wide, and all proportionally cheap.

HOLIDAY GOODS AND TOYS.

OPENING DAY, MONDAY, Dec. 11.

GRAND DISPLAY OF Silver and Pearl Inlaid Writing-desks, Work and Jewel-boxes, Hdkf. and Glove-boxes, Fine Albums, Cigar and Watch-stands, Fancy Purses, Wallets, Dressing-cases, &c.

We import all our fine inlaid Writing-desks, &c., direct from the largest European manufactories, and are thereby enabled to sell the finest styles at fully fifty per cent. less than BROADWAY PRICES.

Finest Rose-wood Writing-desk, highly polished, real German silver inlaid plate and edge, at $4, worth $8.

Finest Rose-wood Desks, very elaborately inlaid with real German silver, highly polished, at $5 50, worth $10.

And all other styles in proportion.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE AN INSPECTION.

Solid Black-walnut Writing-Desks, with gilt edge, lock and key, at $1, worth $2.

Work-boxes, fully furnished, from 50c. upward.

Albums from 50c. to $7.

All fully fifty per cent. less than the same goods can be purchased at any other store in the City.

TOYS IN EVERY STYLE, FROM 5 CENTS UPWARD.

China and Wax Dolls, Baby Carriages, Bellows Toys, Box Toys, Ten-Pins, Guns, Drums, Tea Sets, Swords, Kitchens, Building Blocks, Grocery-stores, Horses and Trucks, Jumping Jacks, Toy Trunks, Parlor Games, &c.

AT BARGAINS.

Pianos, playing any tune, at 65c., 85c. and $1.

Elegant Toy Trunk, with tray, lock and key, at 65c., worth $1 25.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

OUR PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES.

Parties buying for the trade, fairs, Sunday-schools and charitable institutions liberally dealt with.

Orders by mail faithfully attended to at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION, NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

AT BLUXOME'S.

NOVELTIES in TIES, SCARFS AND BOWS for the HOLIDAYS.

REAL ROMAN SASHES At $10, worth $20.

FLOWERS BRANCHED TO ORDER FOR DRESSES AND COSTUMES.

FINE FRENCH CORSETS. The best shapes and makes. Also, CORSET COVERS.

FINE FANS.

SLIPPER PATTERNS, Choice and new designs.

GIMPS AND FRINGES, A new line just received.

VELVETS—all colors.

ROYAL VELVET, CRAPE DE CHINE, SILKS.

ALSO, TURQUOIS—A NEW ARTICLE—For Millinery and Trimming purposes.

TRY OUR

DOLLAR KIDS,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

$1 KIDS.
$1 KIDS.
$1 KIDS.

ALSO—To close out, 50 dozen REAL PARIS KIDS, AT $1 25, worth $2.

LACE COLLARS AND SETS, ready made and made to order.

FINE FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS.

RUFFLINGS, PLAITINGS, FLUTINGS.

All the latest novelties and designs in the above lines at POPULAR PRICES at

BLUXOME'S OLD STAND, NO. 1,117 BROADWAY, UNDER ST. JAMES.

CLOAKS AND COSTUMES.

A. VANDUSER, Will sell the balance of her stock of HANDSOME VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, SILK AND WORSTED COSTUMES, at greatly reduced prices. NO. 12 EAST 14TH-ST.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS.

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367

Between TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STS., Are prepared to display, MONDAY MORNING, a most magnificent selection of Goods suitable for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

In all our Departments, which for richness of variety and exceedingly low prices cannot be surpassed by any other house. Customers and strangers will find it to their especial interest to inspect our stock and prices, and see for themselves the inducements we are offering.

We call particular attention to our

LACE GOODS DEPARTMENT,

where we are offering a splendid line of Real Point and Point Applique Collars, Real Point, Point Applique and Thread Barbs, Point and Point Applique Lace Hdkfs, bought the past week at auction. Real and Imitation Valenciennes Collars and Sleeves, Italian Valenciennes, Collars, from 25c. up. Real and Imitation Valenciennes Hdkfs. Embroidered Sets, Collars and Cuffs, great bargains; 100 dozen Hem-stitch'd Emb'd Hdkfs, 40c. up; Initial and Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, large variety, with many other desirable goods.

In our Ribbon Department, we offer a beautiful selection of Roman, Plaid and Windsor Ties, Scarfs, Bows, very cheap. Roman and Plaid Sashes, Splendid 7-inch Sash Ribbons, all colors, &c.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN OUR

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

100 doz. genuine Lupin's seamless Two-button Gloves, $1 pair, selling all over the City at $1 50.
125 doz. genuine Lupin's Three-button Gloves, &c., worth $1 25.
125 doz. genuine Lupin's Three-button Gloves, banded tops, $1 10; usual price $2.
100 doz. black Two-button Marquise Gloves at $1, worth $1 25.

These Gloves we guarantee all of the best quality. Misses' Kid Gloves, all numbers and colors.

OUR LINE OF

FANCY GOODS

contains a large variety of Swiss Carved Wood Work, Hat and Towel Racks, Brackets, Wall Baskets, Match and Watch-stands, Card Receivers, Ink-stands, Cigar-stands. Splendid assortment of Writing Desks, Work-boxes, Portfolios, Glove-boxes, Card-cases, Jewel-cases, Real Russia Leather Glove and Handkerchief Boxes in sets, $4; worth $5 50.

New and novel designs in Paris and Vienna Fans.

In our Jewelry Department we offer a fine line of Real and Imitation Shell Jewelry, Real Shell Jewelry inlaid with gold, Real Whitby Jet Sets and Lockets, French Gilt Sets, Brooches and Ear-rings, Necklaces and Chains very cheap, Real Garnet Sets, Ear-rings and Brooches, Necklaces, Chains, &c. These are entirely new.

WORSTED EMBROIDERIES, SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, RUGS, CHAIR STRIPES, AT FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

Our

UNDER-WEAR DEPARTMENT

is replete with many novelties suitable for Holiday presents at our well-known low prices. Night-gowns, Chemises, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Train and Walking Skirts, Pillow Cases and Shams, in great variety.

Large assortment of Swiss Over-skirts on hand and made to order.

Sets of Night-gowns, Chemises and Drawers put up expressly for Holiday Presents.

Ladies' Delaine Wrappers, trimmed with all colors of Satin, at great bargains.

Genuine Thompson's Glove-fitting Corsets, Letter F, at $1 38; price all over the City, $2 50.

Hoop Skirts, Hair-cloth and Spring Paniers.

Great reduction of prices in our Velvet and Velveteen Department. Splendid Black Silk Velvet at $2; much superior at $3 50, $4 50, $5. Colored Silk Velvets $3 25 per cent. Reduction from former prices. All our Velveteens at cost.

Black Silk Passementerie Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Ornaments, &c., at reduced prices.

Several new lots of Choice Thread and Guipure Laces, very low prices.

Real Point and Point Applique Laces, from last week's auction sales.

STERN BROS.,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

AT MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.

Now opening for the HOLIDAYS.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.

Dolls of every kind, Games, Wagons, Warehouses, Horses, Woolly Dogs, Kitchens, Drums, Tea-sets, Furniture, Paint-boxes, Candy-boxes.

Writing-desks, Work-boxes, Dressing-cases, Bisque Figures, Toilet-sets, Vases, Willow-ware, Lava Goods, Bronze Goods, Odor-caskets, Walnut Goods, Mechanical Toys.

A liberal reduction made to parties purchasing in quantities for Fairs, Sunday-schools, &c.

Vienna and Russia Bags, Pocket-books, and Glove-boxes, the largest and cheapest line ever offered.

Fine Pocket-books, 25c., 30c., 35c., 40c. and 50c., the largest and cheapest line ever offered.

Russia Leather Pocket-books, 62c., 75c. and $1.

Fine Sets Handkerchiefs and Glove-boxes, $4 and $4 50, all purchased at the late auction sales—about half usual prices.

Embroidered Worsted Slippers, 50c., 62c., 75c., $1 and $1 25.

In Silks and Dress Goods we offer special inducements to purchasers for the next week.

Large collection of Plain and Fancy Dress Goods at 25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c.

Rich Plaid Japanese Silks, 75c., worth $1 25 yard.

Empress Cloths, Poplins and Sattines, all colors, 50c.

Heavy, full-width Gros Grain Black Silks, $1 40 and $1 50 yard.

Extra heavy do., $1 75 and $1 85—a special bargain.

Superior Lyons Black Silks, $2, $2 25 and $2 50.

Best French makes Black Silks, $3 to $4, from 50c. to $1 yard less than charged elsewhere.

Rich Satins, all colors, $1 75 to $2.

Bonnet and Trimming Velvets, in all the new shades.

Very superior Black Bonnet Velvets, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75.

Colored do., $2 50, $2 75, $3, to $4.

Best Lyons Cloaking Velvet, $14 50, worth $20.

House-keeping and Domestic Goods, Nottingham and Fine Lace Applique Curtains and Tidies, Piano Covers, &c.

A large assortment at very low rates.

Guipure Thread, Point and Point Applique Laces, Embroideries, Lace Collars, Linen Sets, Corsets, Skirts and Paniers, we offer an unequaled assortment.

Millinery Goods, Fine French Flowers and Feathers, Roman Sashes.

Bonnet and Sash Ribbons, Passementerie and Fur Trimmings.

Fancy Ties, Now opening, new goods and latest styles.

Rich Roman Ties, 50c., 65c., 75c. and $1.

In Hosiery, Gloves and Under-garments of every make, size and quality, our stock is most complete, and our prices are the lowest in the City.

Splendid 1 and 2 Button Kid Gloves, in black, medium and opera colors, 90c. and $1.

We are also opening a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Furs, Seal-skin Sacques and Caps, Ermine, Astrakhan, Alaska, Sable and Coney. Which we offer at wholesale prices. 300 Astrakhan silk-lined Muffs, $2 75; worth $5.

In every department we now offer an unequaled assortment, all our goods being carefully selected to meet the wants of purchasers at the present season.

Ladies, to avoid the crowd and receive proper attention, will find it to their advantage to do their shopping in the morning.

Store open every night till after the Holidays.

All goods exhibited on the first floor.

RICHARD MEARES, Nos. 307 and 309 Sixth-avenue, and Nos. 103 and 105 West Nineteenth-street.

AT JACKSON'S,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

Useful Holiday Gifts.

300 PIECES

BLACK ALPACAS,

FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD. PRICES GUARANTEED BELOW PRESENT GOLD COST OF IMPORTATION.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES, CUCKOO French clocks, and sterling silver-ware, cheapest and best, at FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 309 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 323 6th-av., corner 26th-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER THOROUGHLY posted in practice and in all the details of a law office, a situation as manager, or a connection with a lawyer of good standing and practice; highest references as to character and ability. Address W. S. F., Box No. 1,032 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

GOODENOUGH HORSE-SHOEING ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 1,293 and 1,295 Broadway, corner 35th-st. BRALEY & WALTON, Proprietors. Having been late Chief Veterinary Surgeon in the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army, Dr. BRALEY will pay special attention to all diseases of the horse.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS. SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS. 200 sleighs, all styles, pony, six seat, swell, Portland, &c., from $30 up; the largest assortment in the City. Robes, bells, &c. Empire City Repository. WM. H. GRAY, Nos. 20 and 22 Wooster-st.

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH BROWN COUPE horse, sixteen hands, seven years old; sound and gentle in single or double harness; will be sold cheap, the owner having no further use for him. Apply at No. 140 West 38th-st.

SLEIGHS.—DEXTER SLEIGH-BELLS, sleighs, all styles, new and second-hand; lowest popular prices; several left over from last season cheap, at MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 6.. Broadway.

FOR SALE.—ROCKAWAYS, COUPES, phaetons, buggies and road wagons, new and second-hand, cheapest in the City. DAY & SON'S Factory, 1.. and 1.. Eldridge-st.

A LIGHT COUPE, COUPE ROCKAWAYS, six-seat Westchesters, phaetons and every other style carriage, new and second-hand, at very lowest popular prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, No. 628 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB BAY HORSE, SUITable for coupé or double harness. Apply at private stable No. 17 East 27th-st.

FURS.

FURS.

F. BOOSS,

NO. 449 BROADWAY, Between Howard and Grand sts.

HAS OPENED HIS RETAIL DEPARTMENT, AND WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS, OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. SEAL AND ASTRAKHAN SACQUES, PLAIN AND TRIMMED WITH BLACK MARTIN, GREBE, &c. MINK, SABLE, BLACK MARTIN AND ERMINE SETS. In great variety. A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FUR TRIMMINGS. BEAR, FOX, WOLF, And other SLEIGH ROBES At prices much below last season. ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURER OF THE CELEBRATED PATENT LEGANT MUFF.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Ovington Brothers,

Nos. 246, 248, 250 and 252 Fulton-st., OFFER FOR THE

HOLIDAYS

a very much larger and richer variety of choice goods suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS than at any previous season, to which they invite the attention of their Brooklyn friends, being satisfied that no better display of new and elegant articles can be found in the country.

DECORATED CHINA Dinner, Tea, Dessert, and Tête-à-Tête Sets.
REAL BRONZE Statuary, Card-receivers, Mantel Sets, &c.
FRENCH BRONZE Mantel Sets, Inkstands, Newell Figures, &c.
FRENCH CLOCKS in Marble, Bronze, Ormulu, Wood, &c.
FINE PARIAN Statuary and Groups, from Copeland.
REAL GOLD BRONZE Inks, Match-stands, Boxes, Card-holders, &c.
FINE WOOD GOODS, Wall Pockets, Cigar and other Boxes, &c.
BOHEMIAN GLASS Mantel Vases, Bureau Sets, &c.

ALSO,

JARDINIERES, PORCELAIN-TOP TABLES, FLOWERS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, DRESDEN AND SEVRES CUPS AND SAUCERS IN CASES; THERMOMETERS, &c.; SILVER-PLATED GOODS, (of the best quality only.) ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Open in the evenings until 1st January. Any article purchased will be neatly boxed, and marked for delivery at any specified date.

TOYS.

MEISEL, LAMPE & CO., Nos. 93 Chambers and 75 Reade Sts., IMPORTERS OF German, French & English Toys, Beg leave to offer, from the 7th of December,

AT RETAIL,

a large and unsurpassed stock of Toys, suitable for Holiday Presents. Specialties in Dolls, Dolls' Outfits, and Tree Ornaments. Reduction made in price to churches and Sunday-schools.

MICROSCOPES, FROM $5 TO $500—A DEsirable holiday gift. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MAGIC LANTERNS, AND SLIDES, IN great variety—A desirable holiday gift. McALLISTER, Optician, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS' PIANO-FORTES.

The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices, *And upon the most favorable terms of payment.*

We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.

Chickering & Sons, No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HERR KARL GOFFRIE.

For many years Professor of singing to their Royal Highnesses, THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON, THE COUNTESS OF PARIS, THE PRINCESS FRANCOISE D'ORLEANS, THE PRINCESS MARGUERITE DE NEMOURS, &c., informs the musical public, that ladies desirous of having their voices improved, and receiving instruction in singing on a new and successful method, will please apply for terms, references, to Messrs. J. Schuberth & Co.'s music-store, No. 820 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano-forte, stool and cover for sale, a decided bargain, at BATTERSON'S furniture-storage establishment, No. 690 6th-av., near 40th-st.; best City makers; four round corners; carved legs, agraffe, nearly new; rich tone, magnificent and superb throughout; made to order and will be sold at half price for cash.

SHIPPING.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails. The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $30. Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents, Office, No. 40 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:30 A. M. Greenport mail train.
10:30 A. M. Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport, Pass trains.
3:00 P. M. Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express, (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)
4:00 P. M. Express trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport.
5:30 P. M. Northport way-train.

All trains connect at Branch for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Cove and Locust Valley leave Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M. and 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier 21 North River every TUESDAY, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P.M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NILSSON.

The twenty-first (21st) subscription night of the STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY. TO-MORROW (Monday) EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8, MIGNON.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON as......MIGNON
Mlle. LEON DUVAL......Mlle. RONCONI,
M. CAPOUL, M. Jamet, M. Lyall, Signor Coletti, &c.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, First time this season of Verdi's popular opera IL TROVATORE.

Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON (for the first time in New-York) as......LEONORA
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY (for the first time in New-York) as......AZUCENA
Signor P. BRIGNOLI (in his original creation in America of that rôle) as......MANRICO
Signor BARTOLINI (his first appearance here) as......COUNT DI LUNA

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, at 8 o'clock, MARTHA.

SATURDAY, Dec. 16, at 1½, doors open at 12½, EIGHTH (8th) GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, LA TRAVIATA.

Seats now at the Academy, also 701 and 112 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, DEC. 11, LAST NIGHT OF ROSEDALE.

ON TUESDAY, DEC. 12, will be produced AN ENTIRELY NEW PLAY, written expressly for this theatre by John Brougham, Esq., entitled JOHN GARTH, presented with NEW MUSIC, SCENERY and APPOINTMENTS. Principal characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.

BOX-BOOK NOW OPEN.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS and Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF DIVORCE! MONDAY, DEC. 11.

The continued success of DIVORCE compels the manager to announce it still for performance EVERY EVENING at 8, and for the MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

New and costly costumes. New scenery.

SPECIAL DIVORCE MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

S. W. BUTLER......Manager.

BRILLIANT NOVELTIES presented NIGHTLY. Engagement of the Celebrated Artist, SIGNOR VOYO. The appearance of Mr. FRED. FOSTER. The GRAND BALLET, the FAIRY FOUNTAIN, and IMMENSE COMPANY Every Evening. MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......DIRECTOR.

MATINEES WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS AT 2½. EVERY EVENING AT 8. INCREASED AND NOVEL ATTRACTIONS. WONDERFUL FEATS OF SKILL BY THE LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE OF STAR PERFORMERS IN THE WORLD. Mlle. ROLLAND, Miss WATSON and C. W. FISH. THE ABLEST RIDERS OF THE DAY. FIRST WEEK OF Mr. WILLIAM DUTTON. The extraordinary Leaper and Equestrian. F. SIEGRIST and his INFANT PRODIGIES. DARING EXPLOITS of the BATTOUTE LEAPERS. THE COMICAL PERFORMING DOGS.

A BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTS IN A DIVERSIFIED AND UNIQUE PROGRAMME, UNITE WITH MARVELOUS EFFECT IN MAKING THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS UNAPPROACHABLE FOR MAGNIFICENCE, and FAR SUPERIOR to any similar entertainment ever witnessed.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

FRED. DOUGLASS ON SAN DOMINGO, AT STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

For sale at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTY-THIRD ANNUAL BALL in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the late VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, 1872.

Tickets, (admitting a gentleman and ladies,) $5. Can be obtained from any of the members of the Committee.

JAMES F. WENMAN, President, No. 1.. Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 1.. Fulton-st.
GEORGE F. NESBIT, Secretary, No. 1.. Pearl-st.

M. T. BRENNAN COTERIE ANNUAL BALL, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1872.

Boxes for the above to be had of the Committee. Plan of the same may be seen at the store of Mr. M. J. Sheppard, No. 427 Broadway, (Brandreth House,) from 9 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. daily.

J. VON GLAHN, M. J. SHEPPARD, T. J. KEALIS, } Committee.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av., On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

PROF. PRATT, THE HORSE EDUCATOR, corner Broadway and 35th-st., is creating the greatest excitement in the City. Great crowds at his Academy every night to learn his system and see vicious horses educated. Go early and get a seat. MONDAY, biting horses. TUESDAY, two kickers and a pacing horse to educate to trot.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 9 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasant, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, NO. .. 5TH-av. (Murray Hill).—This new and elegantly-furnished house has a few suites and single rooms vacant, offering extra inducements for transient and permanent guests. W. L. FISH.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, 5TH-AV. AND BROADWAY.—Newly furnished throughout. First-class accommodations for families and single gentlemen. Reasonable rates. WM. G. TOMKINS, Proprietor.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University.—Accommodations for a large family or party of gentlemen, with board, (private table if desired,) on moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 107 WEST 41ST-ST.—A PRIVATE family, owning house, will rent a nicely-furnished suite of rooms, bath-room connecting, with or without board.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A number of pleasant single rooms with board, suitable for gentlemen; also table boarders taken.

NO. 146 EAST 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMEly-furnished rooms to let with first-class board for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 29TH-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished parlor floor, with or without private table; other desirable rooms and physician's office; house and location first class.

ONE ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, first floor, with or without private table; also, other rooms. Madison-square Hotel, No. 14 East 31st-st., corner Broadway.

NO. 33 CLINTON-PLACE.—FRONT PARlor, front basement hall-room, richly furnished, with full board; location first class; very desirable; a rare opportunity; references required.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of apartments, with private table, in the first-class double private house No. 45 5th-av.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—Large pleasant room, with board, if desired. No. 304 Sackett-st., between Smith and Hoyt, Brooklyn; cars pass the door.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 251, CORNER 28TH-ST.—One single room, handsomely furnished, for a gentleman, with board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309.—HANDSOMELY-furnished suite of rooms on first floor, with board; also one room for single gentleman.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS IN A PRIvate house; price moderate. Apply at No. 1,3.. Broadway, near ..th-st.

NO. 361 LEXINGTON-AV., NEAR 40TH-ST.—Handsome rooms, with board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—A LARGE pleasant room with small room adjoining, with board; references.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECond floor, with first-class board, or rooms; references exchanged. No. 17 West 32d-st.

NO. 202 EAST 40TH-ST.—PARLOR AND bedroom, fire and gas, with or without board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297.—SUITE OF ELEgantly-furnished rooms, with private table; also rooms for gentlemen; references.

NO. 18 WEST 24TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from Fifth-avenue Hotel; handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, singly or en suite.

NO. 200 WEST 43D-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Nicely-furnished rooms, with board, in a small family.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343.—HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms (front) on third floor to let, with or without private table. Terms reasonable.

NO. 105 EAST 28TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with first-class board; handsome second floor, with private table; also, table board.

NO. 25 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Furnished rooms on first and second floors with board.

NO. 30 WEST 28TH-ST.—TWO OR three large sunny rooms, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS on parlor floor, with first-class board, at No. 32 East ..d-st.; references exchanged.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—BOOTH.

SECOND WEEK OF MR. EDWIN BOOTH as HAMLET, which character he will personate but for TWELVE NIGHTS LONGER, owing to the forthcoming production of Shakespeare's JULIUS CÆSAR.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock, Mr. Booth...(last time)...as...CLAUDE MELNOTTE.

Box-book open six days in advance at the theatre; also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. MAYO.

MONDAY, DEC. 11—SECOND WEEK of the favorite artist, MR. FRANK MAYO, who will personate his celebrated character of BADGER, in the great local drama entitled STREETS OF NEW-YORK, produced with appropriate new scenery by SCHELL & DAYTON, including the SNOW-STORM, UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT, and the TERRIFIC FIRE SCENE, which will be rendered with LIFE-LIKE AND STARTLING ACCURACY, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

UNDENIABLE SUCCESS. Fifteenth week. George L. Fox's great pantomime of HUMPTY DUMPTY.

G. L. FOX......as......CLOWN.
C. K. FOX......as......PANTALOON.

Pantomime Ballet | HUMPTY DUMPTY. HUMPTY DUMPTY. | Burlesque Spectacular.

GROTESQUE DANCES.

First appearance in New-York of Mons. A. SIEGRIST and his wonderful performing dogs. First nights of the latest London sensation, THE LITTLE MEN OF THE MOUNTAIN, in their characteristic dance, THE NIXIES. Kiraly Troupe of Hungarian Dancers. The famous MARTENS FAMILY, THE ZIG-ZAGS, YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AIMEE'S OPERA BOUFFE—.. Broadway.

DECIDED SUCCESS OF OFFENBACH'S LE PONT DES SOUPIRS. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 P. M. M. COEUILTE. The distinguished tenor, will soon appear.

DAN BRYANT'S. 23D-ST.

CROWDED NIGHTLY with fashionable and delighted AUDIENCES.

EVERY EVENING......AT EIGHT.

P. T. BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO at the RINK, 3d-av. and 63d-st.

P. T. BARNUM......Proprietor.
W. C. COUP......Manager.

OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING, from 11 in the morning until 10 at night. HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES COMMENCE at 2 and 8. Unprecedented success of the Great Exposition. CHANGE of HIPPODROME PERFORMANCES EVERY DAY. NEW FEATURES, NEW ATTRACTIONS, NEW PERFORMANCES, and a constant accession of the rarest and most marvelous representative specimens of LIVING WILD ANIMALS, from all parts of the world, ever seen in one collection. MUSEUM contains 100,000 Curiosities. MENAGERIE, 500 Wild Animals, Birds and Reptiles. CIRCUS, 50 of the best Artists in the world.

Everybody says it is the biggest show for the least money the world has ever known. Admission to the whole vast aggregation, embracing SEVEN SUPERIOR EXHIBITIONS IN ONE, only 50 cents; children half price; reserved seats 25 cents extra; children to reserved seats, 15 cents extra.

☞ Just added, two miles of steam-pipe and powerful engines, making the Rink perfectly warm and comfortable in the coldest weather.

SANTLEY.—STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. George Dolby respectfully announces THE LAST TWO GRAND CONCERTS, prior to the departure of the Company on a tour of the Eastern and Northern States and the Canadas. FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, AND A MATINEE, SATURDAY, Dec. 16. Mr. SANTLEY will be assisted by MISS EDITH WYNNE, MME. PATEY, MR. W. A. CUMMINGS, MR. J. G. PATEY, and MR. LINDSAY SLOPER, Pianist and Conductor. AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION......ONE DOLLAR.

Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location. Sale of seats will commence on Monday, Dec. 11, at the usual places.

THURSDAY, Dec. 14, BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Will be given in aid of ST. MARK'S CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY, in the Chapel, No. 1.. Avenue A, near 10th-st., ON TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock. Miss EMMA A. ABBOTT, Soprano; Sig. FRITSCH and Mr. WM. CHARLES TOWER, Tenor; Sig. G. G. GARIBOLDI, Basso. Sig. NICOLAI, Director. Tickets $1, to be had of Mr. Hamill, No. .. 2d-av.

KILPATRICK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, At East-side Association Hall, 86th-st. and 3d-av., On "SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."

EXHIBITION OF FINE ARTS.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF elegant European and American Oil-paintings are now on view at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., and will be sold on the 13th and 14th of December.

$600,000—ROYAL HAVANA EXtraordinary, Dec. 22, 1871—Plan and price-list sent to any address. JOSEPH BATES & CO., Agents, 25 Wall-st. Post-office Box No. 4,3..

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES

To be given in the hall of the HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., in behalf of ST. MARK'S CHURCH MISSION SOCIETY, by the following gentlemen:

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1871, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., of Chicago. Subject—*Sir Walter Raleigh and His Times.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1872, Right Rev. THOMAS MARCH CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Rhode Island. Subject—*Modern Thought.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 16, Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., of New-York. Subject—*Character.*

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., of New-York. Subject—*The Ober-Ammergau Passion Play.*

Tickets for the course, $3. Single lecture, 50 cents. May be had of Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway; Messrs. Anson, D. F. Randolph & Co., No. 770 Broadway; Messrs. Pott, Young & Co., Cooper Union.

FINE ARTS.

SPECIAL.

Owing to the number of applications for seats at Mr. White's sale, the sale will be held at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, instead of our rooms, No. 817 Broadway, as advertised.

"Mr. White's precious collection."—*Tribune.*

"The superb quality of this collection."—*Evening Post.*

"An embarras de richesse."—*Herald.*

"Most interesting private collection of paintings ever exhibited in this City."—*Mail.*

THE RARE AND COSTLY COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS BELONGING TO MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, OF CHICAGO, SELECTED PERSONALLY BY HIMSELF FOR HIS OWN PRIVATE GALLERY, ARE NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING, at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., where they will remain until Tuesday, 12th inst. The whole will be sold by auction on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13.

Lovers and connoisseurs of art will understand and appreciate the great merit and high tone of so rare and valuable a collection of paintings, representing the following-named artists, with more than one hundred others of nearly equal fame, and to which nearly every example may be justly termed a gem of modern art:

Geo. H. Boughton,	David Col,	Guy,
James M. Hart,	Calleab,	Guradet,
A. Achenbach,	Compte Calix,	Hays,
Aubert,	Chaplin,	Carl Hubner,
Bellows,	Comte,	Huntington,
Baugniet,	De Keyser,	Jalabert,
Bellecourt,	Dieffenbach,	East'n Johnson,
Bouguereau,	Baron Dyckmans,	B. C. Koek Koek,
Boulanger,	Ed. Frere,	Isaacs,
Beranger,	J. Goupil,	Joseph Kiss,
Gerome,	Meyerheim,	Madou,
Meyer Von Bremen,	H. Merle,	Preyer,
Robie,	Niekol,	Shattuck,
Sonntag,	Roybet,	Allan Schmidt,
Toulmouche,	Schreyer,	Trayer,
Van Schendel,	Tschaggeny,	Vibert,
Champmartin,	Verboeckhoven,	Zamacois.

The sale will commence at 8 o'clock promptly (doors open at 7½) at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS. In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once by letter or personally. Catalogues ready.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st. Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children. Morning, afternoon and evening classes. For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY. NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST. NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING. PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS can begin AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAS'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 26 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter. Six dances in six private lessons.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

CORRUPTING JURORS.

The Attempt to Bribe Jurors in the Suit Against Fisk and Gould.

Examination of the Jurors Before Judge McCunn—How Inducements were Offered to Procure a Disagreement in the "Black Friday" Case.

In pursuance of a judicial order, the jurors in the case of DAVIS and others against FISK, GOULD and others, recently tried, and in which it was claimed an attempt was made to corrupt the jury on the part of the defendants, appeared yesterday before Judge MCCUNN in Part I. of the Superior Court. The hour fixed for their appearance was 12 o'clock, noon, but before that time all of them had arrived, together with the counsel on each side, and quite a number of interested spectators.

Judge MCCUNN, having taken his seat, inquired if there was anything before him on the part of the gentlemen engaged in the trial of this action. There being no response, the Judge further inquired if the foreman of the jury, Mr. GIBSON, was in Court. Mr. GIBSON arising, the Judge informed him that on the morning when the verdict of the jury was rendered, he (Mr. GIBSON) had made a statement to the effect that some parties in the interest of the defendants in the case had attempted to bribe some of the jurors, and it was now proper, in the interest of the administration of justice, that the facts should be put in such shape that the Court could take action thereon.

Mr. GIBSON replied that in what he had said he acted merely as the spokesman of others of the jurors—at least three of them—whom he thought it would be desirable to call and examine.

Judge MCCUNN—It may be proper to state here that, while the Court is anxious to throw around the purity of the jury-box every safeguard warranted by law, yet I do not feel at liberty, on mere idle rumor, to depart from the ordinary and well-established mode of procedure. Mr. STICKNEY, have you any remarks to address to the Court on this matter?

Mr. STICKNEY, counsel for plaintiffs, said he thought he could hardly be regarded as having any position before the Court in the matter. He would suggest, however, as none of the parties desired to waste time going before a Police Magistrate, that the jurors who had complaint to make, be examined, and their testimony, if the Court saw fit, sent before the Grand Jury, now in session before Judge BEDFORD, in the Court of General Sessions. As one of the jurors desiring to be examined, he would name DANIEL W. WHITNEY.

Judge MCCUNN—So far as matters appeared before me on the trial, there was nothing from any source which seemed in the least to interfere with the course of justice, except the statement of the jurors. Before finally disposing of the matter I may deem it my duty to issue my warrant and commit the parties who may be implicated by the testimony, or hold them to bail. As to exercising my own prerogative as a Judge, to impose a fine of $250 and imprisonment for thirty days, I think such punishment would be wholly inadequate, if the testimony should sustain the charge. I will take the testimony today, and caution the jurors before being sworn, that they must exonerate no one, and that their evidence be characterized by the strictest impartiality and highest tone in the interests of justice in this matter.

DANIEL W. WHITNEY, WILLIAM L. DAVIS and JOHN BRISER, three of the jurors who had been approached, were then sworn and examined in succession.

Mr. WHITNEY'S testimony was to the effect that on the evening of the second day preceding the case having been submitted to the jury, a stranger came to his house, and holding out inducements to him to cause a disagreement of the jury, was answered that a house on Fifth-avenue could not accomplish this result. This man the juror described as about five feet ten in height, full face with moustache, slouched hat and grayish overcoat, but doubted if he would know him again. He further testified that on the following afternoon, when leaving Court, he was approached by a man known to him personally, who renewed the proposition for a disagreement, by telling him that there was money in the case, and both could make considerable out of it. This man was THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN, who was formerly a plasterer, and, he believed, an Assistant Alderman, who recently lived in Sixtieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. Since the close of the case the witness had one interview with O'CALLAGHAN for the purpose of learning how he came to make such a proposition, and who he represented in doing so. At this last interview O'CALLAGHAN fixed a time to meet him (witness) at the office of THOMAS C. FIELDS, in Nassau-street, but did not keep his engagement. At this point, Judge MCCUNN said he had noticed during the progress of the trial that this man, O'CALLAGHAN, had passed around the jury-box and attempted to have an interview with him, but he had directed the Court officer to inform him that he could not be interrupted in the trial of the cause. After giving a statement of what occurred in the jury-box, similar to that already published in the TIMES, Mr. WHITING was cross-examined by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, and stated that, while in the jury-box, the other jurors, believing the dissenting juror, JAMES O'BRIEN, to have been bribed, threatened to "pin him up" or "hang him out of the window;" that there was no intention of executing such threats, and that they were made, not with a view to influence O'BRIEN'S verdict, but because of the belief that he was bribed.

The visitor to WILLIAM L. DAVIS was described by that gentleman as being about six feet high, full face with moustache, but as to his dress he could not testify. He came ostensibly to inquire about some party in Georgia, and gave his name as BAKER, a dry goods merchant from Buffalo. Mr. DAVIS repeatedly urged him to enter the room, but he would not, and soon hurried away without making any distinct offer.

Here Mr. DAVIS expressed the desire, supported by Mr. FIELD, that he be permitted to state what occurred in the jury-box, but the Court ruled it out, inasmuch as there was no testimony showing that Mr. DAVIS had been offered a bribe.

Mr. FIELD urged that the testimony be admitted, claiming he was instructed by his clients to leave no stone unturned to get at the truth of this matter; that if there had been any attempt at bribery it must, in his judgment, have been made in the interest of the other side.

Mr. STICKNEY opposed the admission of the testimony on the ground that the defense had received notice of a motion to set aside the verdict, because of what had taken place in the jury-box, and he did not deem it proper that they should be permitted to go into that matter on the present examination.

Mr. FIELD said if the testimony was not admitted, he would be compelled to ask the Court for a reference in order to examine the jurors.

Judge MCCUNN said an application of that kind should be made to the Judge at Special Term, and he would exclude the testimony.

JOHN BRISER, the third juror, renewed his statement of an attempt to bribe him in front of his house on Eighth-avenue, by a man whom he described as wearing a light-colored overcoat, about five feet ten inches in height, and wearing a new style Kossuth hat. He had never seen the man before or since, did not know his name, and would not recognize him if he saw him again.

Judge MCCUNN here inquired if there was any other juror present upon whom an attempt at bribery had been made; if so, he would have their testimony taken. There being no response, Mr. FIELD asked that Mr. O'BRIEN be permitted to take the stand and testify as to whether he had received or been offered a bribe. After some little discussion, the Court permitted JAMES O'BRIEN and WALTER GIBSON, the two jurors who at first dissented from the other ten, to be sworn. Both testified distinctly and positively that not only was there no attempt made to bribe them, but neither had been even spoken to on the subject at the trial by any one, from its beginning to its close.

This closed the testimony, and the Court directed that the jurors examined attend before it on Monday next, for the purpose of signing their examinations after they had been written out, so that they might be placed in the hands of the District-Attorney.

On behalf of all the defendants in the case affidavits were prepared and offered to the Court, denying that any one of them had any communication, directly or indirectly, with any of the jurors on the subject of the trial, or that either of them ever authorized any one to communicate with the jurors or either of them, nor do they believe that any such communication was ever made in the interest of the defendants. They also offered an affidavit of HENRY N. MARTIN, one of the defendants, that he had been informed that on Wednesday evening, (the same on which the case was given to the jury,) a person giving two different names, went to several newspaper offices asking to have an article published stating that an attempt had been made to tamper with the jury.

By permission of the Court, Mr. RICHARD GORDON volunteered the statement that so far as he heard in the jury-box, their foreman was not warranted in stating as the unanimous sentiment of the jury, that the attempt at bribing had been made by "the hirelings of the Erie Railway Company."

The Grand Jury and the Prison System—Inspection of Jefferson Market Police Court.

In pursuance of the suggestion of Judge INGRAHAM, respecting the City Prison system, the Grand Jury yesterday commenced an investigation of the City Prisons. The sensation but a few days ago induced by the report that ABEL F. NEWKIRK came to his death from exposure by extreme cold by want of proper heat at Jefferson Market Police Court, where he had been confined, led to the inspection of that prison at the outset. The verdict of the Coroner's inquest has already dissipated any doubts relative to the cause of this man's death, but to satisfy the public mind, and if an offense was committed, to have it punished, the Grand Jury deemed it advisable to cause an examination into the entire circumstances and report to the Court. The cells of the prison were first visited, and without exception everything was ascertained to be in a thorough condition of order and cleanliness. The keeper and assistants were examined relative to any possible change which might have been made in view of a contemplated inspection, and the result was entirely satisfactory. The timber bridge leading to the Court was not by any means approved of, and a recommendation will be made to have it rendered more stable in the future. The only portion of the prison to which general exception was taken was the room attached to the Court, into which prisoners are huddled pending the arrival of the Judge. For some time past, in fact since the troubles arising out of the municipal robberies, comparatively little attention has been paid to the repairs of Courts and prisons generally, and this room was neglected. The broken windows were never repaired, and prisoners suffered considerably during the cold spell. Thus exposed, persons were confined sometimes for hours, but though their privations were undoubtedly grave, there were never any apprehensions of serious consequences. They were constantly under the supervision of the Court officers, and received the consideration the circumstances permitted. The Grand Jury did not seem to attach much weight to the statement that exposure there would entail serious injury, and were loudest in their condemnation of the custom which shut up all sexes and conditions of criminals in the same box. A needful remedy in this respect will probably be had without much delay. A conference subsequently took place between Justice COX, the Grand Jury and the Court officers.

MEXICO.

Outrages by Invading Indians on the Texas Settlements—Letter from Secretary Belknap.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 5.

The late military commander in Texas, Gen. REYNOLDS, had been in constant correspondence with the War Department, asking for authority to remove the marauding Kickapoo Indians of Mexico to the reservations in the United States of others of their tribes; or else that he be permitted, whenever our troops should be in pursuit of them on their lawless incursion, to follow them to their hiding places on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and there punish them. Gen. REYNOLDS also urged the importance, necessity and justice of holding the Mexican Government responsible for the frequent violations of neutrality by these Indians living on her territory, given annual presents, and furnished with arms and ammunition by that Government. He took the ground also that our State Department should present to the Central Government of Mexico reclamations for all losses sustained by our citizens in Texas through the incursions of these marauding Mexican Indians. The War Department has so far acted in the matter as to request the State Department to take it up. The San Antonio *Herald*, from which we gather the above facts, publishes the following letter on the subject, from the War Department to the Department of State:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 4, 1871.

To the Honorable Secretary of State:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31st ult., inclosing copy of a dispatch from the Commercial Agent of the United States at Guerrero, Mexico, in relation to the attack of Indians from that part of Mexico on the adjacent settlements in Texas. In connection therewith I have the honor to invite your attention to the following copy of remarks of the General of the Army, to whom your letter was referred for his views: "We have in Texas two regiments of cavalry, which are all that can possibly be spared there. The Ninth is scattered along the Rio Grande and north as far as McKavitt. These sudden irruptions from Mexico have been of frequent occurrence, and the Rio Grande being fordable gives the Indians a certain and safe retreat, as we cannot properly cross the border in pursuit. Mexico ought to be liable for acts of war done by Indians owning her allegiance, and our people charge that these Indians are not only harbored, but that the horses and captives are openly sold in the Mexican towns beyond the Rio Grande. This case appears to me clearly one for the State Department, as we are unable to apply a remedy."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WM. H. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

The Bowling-Green Savings Bank Investigation—The Discoveries Which are Expected.

Judge HOGAN and Mr. T. A. PHILLIPS, of the Committee of Depositors, resumed their investigation into the accounts of the Bowling-green Savings Bank yesterday afternoon. They proceeded to examine the character and amount of the bonds and mortgages, but failed to discover any irregularities. Where they expect to find suspicious transactions is in the personal securities, which they will commence scrutinizing on Tuesday. It is believed that several worthless checks and promises to pay will be fished out from among the personal securities. One gentleman claims that one of the worthless checks is for $5,000, and that it was accepted by the bank about a year ago. A depositor also reports that he knows, of his own personal knowledge, when the bank took a check for $6,000, which proved to be valueless. One of the Depositors' Committee said, yesterday, that the indications were that the bank would be able to pay ninety-five cents on the dollar, if not the full amount. He mentioned that fifty per cent would be paid before the new year, and the balance within six months from that time. A rumor prevailed that one of the officers of the bank, who lost a large fortune in stock speculations, but who is generally supposed to be rich, had been around among his private and political friends, trying to borrow money to place to the credit of the bank.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

CHARLES CLARK, a boy, was before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, on a charge of forcibly entering the premises of DAVID BURNS, No. 612 Broadway, and stealing five dogs valued at $100. He was committed for trial.

HENRY FISHER was committed yesterday by Justice HOGAN on a charge of stealing initial paper and envelopes worth $30 from the store No. 359 Broadway.

MARY O'BRIEN, an insane woman, yesterday morning jumped out of a third-story window of her residence, No. 40 East Thirty-second-street to the sidewalk, and was seriously injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY SMITH, a seaman on the brig *Wexford*, now at Pier No. 51, East River, yesterday fell from the yard-arm, breaking one of his legs, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Patrolman STEWART, Seventeenth Precinct, was knocked down at the corner of Avenue A and Third-street, yesterday, by a runaway horse, and was severely injured.

A fire caused by the carelessness of gas-fitters occurred yesterday in the basement of the Union Club building, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, but it was extinguished before much damage was done.

The stable in Seventy-third-street and Fourth-avenue, owned by MICHAEL MCNAMARA, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a loss of $2,300, on which there is insurance for $1,000. Two cows belonging to JOHN PHALEN were also burned.

An explosion of bisulphide of carbon occurred yesterday in the premises of the Manhattan Chemical and Assay Works, at No. 4 Cedar-street, causing a fire which occasioned a damage of $200.

Patrolman DOYLE, of the Harbor Police, yesterday overhauled two men at the foot of Fourth-street, East River, where they had just unloaded 2,600 pounds of railroad iron. Upon the approach of the officer, the men jumped into their boat and escaped. The iron was seized as stolen property.

Altering the Names of the Streets in Jersey City.

The Aldermen of Jersey City have passed an ordinance changing the names of no less than forty of the streets of the city. Newark-avenue runs diagonally through the city, and most of the streets, at their crossing with this avenue, make oblique angles with each other, and have heretofore gone under different names. The streets on either side of the avenue will now be known throughout by the name of the longer one. Pavonia-avenue, which, from Long Dock to the Hackensack, has gone under no less than three names, will now have only one. Heretofore the numbered streets, which have all run parallel with Pavonia-avenue, have been numbered north and south from that street. That is, North Eighth and South Eighth streets have been two distinct avenues, more than a mile distant from each other, and not one continuous street, as in New-York. South Eighth-street will now be known as First-street, and North First-street will be Ninth-street. The numbered streets will reach as high as Twentieth, which reaches the Hoboken line. This will greatly lessen the confusion in finding the streets, which are at best irregular enough.

Attempted Suicide of a Woman.

Shortly after 9 o'clock last night the occupants of the house No. 237 East Twenty-seventh-street were startled by hearing the report of a pistol, coming from the rooms occupied by a widow named ELIZABETH ATKINS. They immediately proceeded to one of the above rooms, and, forcing open the door, were shocked to find the above-named woman lying on the floor, with the smoking pistol still grasped in her hand. A surgeon was sent for, and upon examination it was found that she had shot herself in the left breast with the intention of committing suicide, and inflicting a wound that is supposed to be mortal. It appears that the unfortunate woman, who is only twenty-five years of age, has been engaged for a short time to be married to a young man. They had a quarrel a few days ago, since which time she has been very unhappy, and has given away to fits of despondency. Last night before she committed the rash deed, she asked her mother to take her child upstairs and put it to bed, as she did not feel very well. The mother complied with her request, when the unfortunate woman took the opportunity to attempt to put an end to her existence.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Dissenting Juror in the Election Fraud Case.

The dissenting juror who refused to agree upon a verdict in the case of the election fraud is JOHN O'NEILL, who said, in the course of a conversation yesterday, that the reason why he could not agree on a verdict was that he was not convinced that there was any evidence produced there to prove these men guilty. He thought if Mr. MORRIS wished, when he saw those poll-lists at first, if he wanted to keep them, he could have kept them, and he (O'NEILL) would have stated so in Court if he had been allowed. All the evidence he saw was that the ballots were put in the boxes, and none but those put in the boxes were counted. O'NEILL said: Toward the latter part of the night the others proposed to recommend SHANLEY to the mercy of the Court, if I would agree to convict the other two; but that I would not consent to. The others believed the whole three were guilty, but they were satisfied for the sake of getting a verdict to recommend SHANLEY to the mercy of the Court, but I would not compromise the matter.

Brief Items.

MARTHA A. HEWLETT was divorced from RICHARD HEWLETT yesterday in the City Court, by Judge NELSON.

The report of the Commissioners for the opening and improvement of the Coney Island Boulevard, was confirmed yesterday by Judge GILBERT.

Hon. SAMUEL S. POWELL, the Mayor elect, visited the engine-houses yesterday by invitation of the Commissioner, and expressed himself much pleased with their condition.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The bridge at McComb's Dam will be temporarily opened to travel to-morrow, between 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The first reception of the J. P. Solomon Association of this City will be given at Irving Hall on next Sunday evening.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS will lecture on San Domingo, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Steinway Hall, on Monday evening.

Among the names mentioned for the Police Commission is Capt. CHAS. W. BRACKETT, who served for a long time as Police Captain and Fire Marshal.

The steamer *Providence*, Capt. SIMMONS, was aground on the reef off Stanton-street, East River, yesterday morning, but did not sustain any damage.

"Queer Folks and Queer Doctrines of the Age," is the subject of a lecture to be given by JOHN GRIFFIN, on Tuesday evening, at the Cooper Institute.

The collision of an unknown vessel with the steam-tug *Wilson D. Reed*, Capt. SHARPE, caused the latter vessel to sink, yesterday, off Pier No. 7 East River.

There were about 286 war pensioners, male and female, paid last week. There were more pensioners of 1812 after money than Col. DUTY, the Pension Agent, expected.

Eight hundred policemen will be under orders at head-quarters today, to prevent any demonstration, in honor of the French Communists who were lately executed.

The temperature yesterday was as follows: 7 A. M., 28°; 12 M., 35°; 3 P. M., 35°; 6 P. M., 29°. The barometer marked 30.05 at 7 A. M., 30.18 at 12 M., and 30.23 at 6 P. M.

The Chamber of Commerce is negotiating for the purchase from the United States of the ground now occupied by the Post-office, on which to put up a large and handsome building.

Dr. EBELL, last night, delivered a brilliant geological lecture at the Cooper Institute, last evening, before a very large audience. The subject of the lecture was, "The Birthday and Early Life of our earth."

One thousand six hundred and one foreign registered letters went out in the steamer's mail from the Post-office yesterday, being the largest number by several hundred ever forwarded any one day.

An unusually large gathering of the members of the Oriental Club took place at the club-rooms, last evening, the principal attraction being a trial of skill between CYRILLE DION and MAURICE DALY, billiard experts.

At a meeting of the Nineteenth Assembly District Republican Association, last evening, at Eighty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue, the renomination of Gen. GRANT was indorsed, as also the appointment of Gen. CHESTER A. ARTHUR as Collector.

Witnesses of the accident which occurred to THOS. E. MCDERMOTT, on Tuesday, Nov. 21, at the corner of Church and Barclay streets, late in the afternoon, while the injured man was riding on a car, are requested to communicate with Coroner YOUNG.

During the week ending yesterday, JESSE H. DAVY and SEPTIMUS E. SWIFT filed petitions in voluntary bankruptcy; LEOPOLD STERN and CHARLES J. MURPHY were adjudicated involuntary bankrupts, and GEORGE J. L. WRIGHT and N. BARRYS WILLIAMS received discharges in bankruptcy.

Early yesterday evening a team of horses attached to Justice "TONY" HARTMAN'S carriage becoming frightened, while in Sixth-avenue, near Thirty-eighth-street, ran away, a lady being the only occupant of the carriage at the time. The lady was thrown out, and is said to have been seriously injured.

The Park Commissioners announce that another section of the Boulevard, from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth to One Hundred and Fifty-second-streets, has been completed and opened to travel, making a continuous boulevard drive of nearly five miles in length. At One Hundred and Fifty-second-street connection is made with the Tenth-avenue, also with the road leading to the Carmansville depot.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Trustees of Edgewater have voted $2,000 for the Fire Department.

The ice in the ponds on Staten Island is now six inches in thickness.

The fair and festival held in Grace Church, Port Richmond, last week, netted $750.

There were three cholera patients discharged on Friday from West Bank Hospital, leaving fourteen patients remaining.

Yesterday the members of the Long Island, Staten Island and Jerome Park Shooting Clubs, assembled at New-Dorp, and had one of the most spirited pigeon-shooting matches of the season. The prize, a $500 cup, was won by Mr. H. S. JAFFREY.

LONG ISLAND.

The female teacher of the public school at Westbury had six colored pupils, whom she placed in classes with the other children. The parents of the latter objected, and the trustees directed the school-mistress to adopt the old plan of teaching the colored children by themselves. She refused to comply with these directions, and the trustees dismissed her.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Rev. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of Armonck, has accepted a call from St. Mark's Church, Newcastle.

The dwelling-house of Mr. JOHN HARPER was damaged by fire on Friday to the extent of $500, which is covered by insurance.

A petition has been signed by about 400 tax-payers of East Chester, asking to be exempted from the law empowering the Commissioner of Public Parks to exercise taxing powers in Westchester County.

A German peddler, about fifty years old, while walking on the west track of the Harlem Railroad, near the Southern Boulevard Bridge, at Fordham, on Friday evening, was struck by a locomotive and instantly killed.

The Peekskill Baptist Church, undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, at an expense of about $13,500, was rededicated on Friday. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, of the First Baptist Church of New-York, preached on the occasion.

At a meeting of the town officers of West Chester, Friday evening, an appropriation of $10,000 was asked for by the Eastern Boulevard Commissioners to defray the expenses of rebuilding the abutments of the new bridge over West Chester Creek. The board of officers laid the requisition on the table.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City's bank balance is $196,531 80.

The death of WM. M. FOSTER, the actor, at Elizabeth, was caused by gas escaping in his bed-room.

President BAKER, of the Newark Common Council, has been chosen Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Reform School.

Rev. WM. J. CATTO, a well-known colored clergyman, formerly resident in New-Jersey, died in Philadelphia on Thursday.

Chancellor ZABRISKIE has refused the last appeal of WARE'S counsel, and the young man will be hung at Camden on Friday next.

The new school building at the corner of Passaic and Mill streets, Paterson, which has been erected at a cost of $60,000, will be opened to-morrow.

EDWARDS' mill, which was burned at Summit a week ago, is to be rebuilt on the west bank of the Passaic, it having previously been upon the east bank.

The hall of the Jersey City Turnverien, on South Eighth-street, is to be fitted up with a stage and scenery, and will hereafter be used as a German theatre.

Sergt. BENEDICT, of the Newark Police, has been dismissed from the Police Department for arresting a boy, whose only offense was some impertinent words addressed to the Sergeant.

The people of Millburn are about to petition the Legislature for a local option law, such as was granted to Chatham last Winter. A meeting has been called for to-morrow evening.

A pile of railroad ties at Newark, owned by the New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company, yesterday took fire and about 15,000 ties were destroyed, the value of which was something over $10,000.

The Coroner's jury impaneled by Coroner BERRY in the case of LOUIS STREITMATER, who was run over at the Paterson Depot on Thursday night, has rendered a verdict that death was accidental.

JOHN SCHWANTZER, of Carlstadt, was found lying upon the track of the Erie Railway, at Rutherford Park, yesterday morning. He was badly injured about the head, and had probably jumped or fallen from some train. He was removed to St. Francis' Hospital, Jersey City.

The Common Council of Hoboken, and the Lower Committees of Union Township, Town of Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and North Bergen, have agreed to appoint each one member of a committee to draft a charter for the proposed consolidated City of Hoboken. This charter is to be submitted to the people in the several towns, and if favorably voted on is to be brought before the Legislature. The Charter Committee will meet on the 5th of January.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 21.—*The Bark Delaware vs. The Oregon Iron Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of California.—This libel was filed to recover damages for the non-delivery of certain pig-iron laden on board the *Delaware* at Portland, Oregon, to be carried to San Francisco. It was admitted on the trial that the cargo was shipped under a "clean" bill of lading; that it was stowed on deck and was jetsamed for the safety of the ship. It was contended by the claimants that the mode of storage adopted was agreed to by the shipper; and the principal question was whether parol proof of such an agreement could be received. The Court, after an extended examination of the decided cases, held that on grounds of policy, as well as principle, such proof ought not to be received, and the conclusion was that the master must be deemed to have carried the goods on deck, without the consent of the shipper, and in violation of his contract, and that the vessel was consequently responsible for the loss.

The appellants concede that, in the absence of a contract to the contrary, goods shipped under a bill of lading such as that in this case, the presumption is that they are to have such stowage as is according to the custom of the trade, which is admitted to be under the deck; but it is contended that under the better authority the Court erred in excluding the parol evidence of a contract.

Senator Casserly for appellant; John E. Ward for appellees.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 9.

By Judge Freedman.

Michael Mulrem et al. *vs.* the Trustees of St. James' Roman Catholic Church in the City of New-York; Same *vs.* Same; Charles C. Nehrun *vs.* George Kuhn; David W. Richards et al. *vs.* Rufus W. Leavitt et al.; Jacob Stuyvesant *vs.* Gottlieb Griesler; orders granted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 9—11½ A. M.—The feeling on 'Change this morning is better. Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and 92 for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 95½; 10-40s, 90¾.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed 91⅞ for money, 92 for the account. American Securities closed quiet and steady; 5-20 Bonds, '62s, 92¼; '65s, 93; '67s, 95½; 10-40s, 90¾.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—Rentes closed at 56f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 10d.@10¼d.; the sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales of Cotton on ship named at Savannah or Charleston at 9⅜d. The Bombay shipments of Cotton since the last report to Dec. 8, 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—LARD, 45s. 3d. Spirits PETROLEUM, 14d.@15d.

Evening.—BACON—Short Rib Middles closed at 38s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—PETROLEUM, 49½f. for fine pale American.

[Advertisement.]

For bargains in fine Watches, Diamonds, rich Jewelry and Sterling Silver, examine our prices, bearing in mind that our expenses are seventy-five per cent. less than they would be in Broadway. J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-street.

Passengers Sailed.

DEC. 9.—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. John M. Webb, Miss Webb, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. Probets, Miss Emma Probst, Miss Alma Probst, Wm. Probst, Mr. Pritchard, Wm. B. McCormick, O. D. Blakely, R. S. McCormack, P. R. Hughes, Dennis Brennan, C. M. H. Crawshay, Rev. Mr. Conway, Rev. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Capt. Sheen, Hy. Hawett, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Tackaberry, Ridge Mander, E. R. Wilberforce, Oswald Oliver, Very Rev. Deane Howson and wife, Miss Howson, William J. Brigham, G. W. Dunn, W. Jackson, Master N. Jackson, W. J. Thompson and wife, Robert Gordon, Stephen Doran, J. D. Burnside, Mr. Remy, Fred. Blatchley, Geo. W. Gillespie, Thos. Gillespie, Rev. Father McMannus, Rev. Wm. Maddan, S. Ormerod, Walter Bannell, H. Gill, R. Salembier, Miss E. Manning, Mrs. Isabella Harelock and infant, J. E. Jones, Sam'l Banks, J. S. Westcott, L. French, J. E. Fox, David R. Johnson, W. Lanercock, J. Murray, Robert Parker, G. Marsh, Jos. Barton and wife, John Radcliffe, Thos. Templeton, Benjamin Webb, Wm. Newton and wife, Albert Curtiss, D. Moorehead, W. F. Watkins, T. Vandenberg, G. Langley, W. Howlett.

DEC. 9.—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool and Glasgow.*—Frank M. Stilwell, R. Beveridge, M. T. Campbell, Nicholas Brenard, Saml. H. Rice, Edwd. W. Davids, Hy. Ferguson, Margt. Robertson, G. S. Atwood, Miss M. Edwards, Mrs. Sarah E. Atwood, Geo. Vogwill, Mrs. and Emma Ellis, Willan, Joseph Simpson, Mrs. Turner and infant, H. Winning, Wm. Cunningham, W. Smith, Peter Abernethy, Chas. Murphy, Anne Murphy, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. Buchanan, daughter and nurse, G. W. Armstrong, J. W. Armstrong, P. G. Ryall, E. H. Duncan, John S. Burt, Mrs. P. G. Ryall, child and nurse, B. S. Proctor, Mr. De Barry and 5 servants, M. Daniels, L. Daniels, Miss De Barry and governess, Miss Ida Daniels, Mr. Casanas, Mrs. C. A. West, Pablo Casanas, Jr., and wife, Pablo Cayanas and wife, H. F. Elliott, E. R. Pratt, Capt. Gurdon, G. B. Hunt, H. R. Miller, Miss Ella J. Spooner, John Hunt, H. F. Cornwall, Andrew Hewitt, Geo. Wood, John Kane, C. B. Mitchell, Thos. Ahern, John Moyer, John Howard, Thos. Lane, Rev. T. Harley, S. D. Bennett, wife and child, M. H. Daniels, Marie Just, M. Hennessy, F. McKernan, B. Mulholland, Mr. and Mrs. Agan, John Gunn, P. Farrell, M. Ryder.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Miss S. S. Tenney, Thos. S. Anthony, Mr. Chase, L. B. Tuttle, Mr. Iberahak, Jacob Stern and lady, Mrs. L. L. Dodd, Mr. Lyons, S. Coffey, D. Fitzgerald, Ed. Williams, Mr. Rosenthal and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises....7:14 | Sun sets....4:33 | Moon sets....3:20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..6:10 | Gov. Island..6:50 | Hell Gate....8:31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, Jno. G. Dale; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Ariadne, Doane, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Brown, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Niagara, Couch, Richmond, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Barandon, Stettin, Wendt & Remelsburg; Donau, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co.; Cortes, Whitman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. B. Merrick; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; A. C. Stimers, Davis, Philadelphia; Philadelphia, Jones, Philadelphia; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Leander, (Br.,) Knight, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Evanell, Colcord, Bordeaux, Carver & Barnes; Frank, Wallace, Trieste, Simpson & Clapp; P. C. Warwick, (Br.,) Megill, Rio Janeiro, Predergast, Bros. & Co.

Brigs Collega, (Norw.,) Koch, London, C. Tobias; Susan Bergen, Davis, Genoa, B. J. Wenberg; Nellie Antrim, Lord, Pernambuco and Bahia, Brett, Son & Co.; George, (Br.,) Rogers, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough; Rapid, (Br.,) Bemler, St. Johns, N. F., Hewlett & Torrence; George, Swan, Charleston and Georgetown, S. C., I. B. Gager.

Schrs. G. F. Joy, (Br.,) McBride, San Juan, Strout Bros.; Lavolta, Whitmore, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Geo. W. Richards, (Br.,) Chalmers, Yarmouth, N. S., P. I Nevius & Sons; Mary C. Higgins, Paine, St. Jago, James E. Ward & Co.; Agnes, Hodsdon, Jacksonville, W. Ray; B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Lucretia, Partridge, Norfolk, B. J. Wenberg; Rachel A. Edwards, Edwards, Roanoke Island, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Pyrola, Major, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Mary Brewer, Saunders, Boston; Blackstone, Wickson, Providence; S. L. Thompson, Hill, Providence; Brandywine, Hagen, New-Haven; M. A. Hyer, Butler, New-London; Palma, Rankin, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Walter Palmer, Cale, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; M. Bedell, Bedell, Richmond, A. Abbott; A. Hugel, Davis, Baltimore, A. Abbott; Susanna, Woodman, Wilmington, Del., W. Chalmers; E. Waters, Thorp, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Mary E. Riggs, (of Bath,) Langdon, Leghorn Oct. 11, with mdse. to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 21; had severe weather most of the passage.

Bark Erna, (Norw.,) Baarsrud, Cardiff 58 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master. Came the southern passage, and had light easterly trades up to lon. 30, and from thence strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails; Nov. 24, lat. 28, lon. 60, spoke brig Siloe, (Aust.,) from London, for New-York, 45 ds. out.

Bark Josie Mildred, (of Bucksport,) Gunn, Cette Sept. 18, with wine, &c., to order—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.; is anchored on the Bar.

Brig James Blanchard, (of Parrsboro, N.S.,) George, Aux Cayes 23 ds., with logwood, &c., to order—vessel to Crandall, Bureaux & Co.; came by way of Long Island Sound.

Brig Long Beach, (of Bath,) Bennett, late Blair, Havana Nov. 3, via Fernandina 4 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had strong northerly winds throughout the passage; put into Fernandina with master sick.

Brig Mary Cobb, Tracey, Richmond, via Norfolk, Nov. 25, with mdse. to master.

Schr. Edward Lee, (of Newburyport,) Evans, Port Antonio, Jam., 15 ds., with fruit to Rathbun Bros.; vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had moderate weather up to lat. 27, from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales, and been four days N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Jesse S. Clark, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to Evans, Ball & Co. Was 8 ds. north of Hatteras; lost foresail in a heavy gale from N. W.

Schr. Annie Gibbs, Wilson, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Margaretta, Wandell, Glen Cove, for Port Johnson.

Schr. New-Regulus, Hallock, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Gem, Doane, arr. 7th, Galveston 18 ds., with cotton and wool to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. H. K. White, Fonley, from Philadelphia, for Saco, Me.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disosway, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Heaney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Stocking, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Portchester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Messenger, Dean, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Harmonia, Show, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Wanderer, Gaskill, Port Johnson, for Salem.

Schr. T. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Edward, Laurel, Jamesport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 9.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; barks Hazard, from Batavia; John Banfield, from Mauritius; Wayfarer, from Sierre Leone; brig Ann Elizabeth, from do.; schr. William Hunter, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 9.—Arr. steamer Charleston, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed out brigs Italia, for Ponce; John Boyd, for Pernambuco; Alto, for Cork; Cheviot, for Norfolk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Arr. British steamer Zealous, from Victoria; ships Thatcher, Magoun, from New-York; Matchless, from Shields; Jean Pierre, from Bordeaux; Van Dieman, from Liverpool; Pharos, from Newport, Eng.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 9.—Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Seminole, for Boston; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; Magnolia, for New-York; ships Calista Hawes, for Liverpool; Albert Edward, for Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 9.—Arr. schrs. Carrie W. Clark, of Provincetown, from St. George, W. I., 34 ds., for Boston, one of her sails split; Walter Irving, from Rondout, for Boston; and sld. Decora, from Port Johnson, for Boston; Roamer, from Elizabethport, for Boston; M. S. Hathaway and Henriette, from New-York, for Boston; Weehawken, from New-York, for Boston; Lucy M. Collins, from Baltimore, for Boston; Fisher, from Elizabethport, for Plymouth; W. Freeman, from New-York, for Thomaston; Adda Doane, from Plymouth, for New-Haven. 8 A. M.—Wind N. W.; clear.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Arr. bark Elbe, from New-York.

European Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 9.—The steam-ship Idaho, Capt. Price, of the Liverpool and Great Western line, from New-York Nov. 29, touched at this port today and proceeded.

MOVILLE, Dec. 9.—The Anchor line steam-ship India, Capt. Monroe, from New-York Nov. 25, was signalled off this port today en route for Glasgow.

LONDONDERRY, Dec. 9.—The Allan line steam-ship Corinthian, from Portland for Liverpool, touched at this port today and proceeded.

Bradbury Brothers,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.
Beg to call special attention to the inducements they are offering in every description of
DRY GOODS adapted to the holiday season;
BLACK GROS GRAIN and GLACE SILKS,
SILK VELVETS, SATINS and VELVETEENS.
Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
Purchased chiefly at peremptory auction sales, and offered at unapproachably low prices, together with a large stock of
NEW FURS, FUR TRIMMINGS, &c.
Also,
CLOAKS, SUITS and SHAWLS,
an examination of which is solicited, as they are first-class goods, and offered at exceedingly low prices.
BRADBURY BROS.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

Nicol & Davidson,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
Offer a magnificent assortment of
HOLIDAY
AND
WEDDING PRESENTS
IN
REAL BRONZE, ORMOLU, and ENAMELED and GILT CLOCKS,
MANTEL SETS, STATUARY, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
JEWEL CASKETS, &c.;
Also,
FINE RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES and SILK UMBRELLAS.
With a large line of
BISQUE AND PARIAN STATUARY,
PORCELAIN DINING AND DESSERT SERVICES, and FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED GLASS.

WINDOW CORNICES,
PICTURE AND LOOKING-GLASS FRAMES,
MOULDINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
JOHN NONNENBACHER & CO.,
Factory, No. 16 Pell-st., near Bowery.
Pell-st., near the junction of Bowery and Chatham sts.

WILL IT PAY
To use common glasses and ruin you eyes, when by using the
DIAMOND SPECTACLES
you will preserve and strengthen your sight?
For sale by agents in every city in the Union.
For sale in New-York by
HOWARD & CO., No. 265 Broadway.
T. KIRKPATRICK, No. 365 Broadway.
HEATHCOTE & COHEN, No. 805 Broadway.
W. F. LADD, No. 25 Wall-st.
HAMANN & KOCH, No. 5 Maiden-lane.
D. W. CHAPMAN, No. 1,143 Broadway.
F. C. GLEASON, corner 17th-st. and 3d-av.
A. C. BENEDICT, No. 26 Bowery.
J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON, No. 150 Bowery.
S. P. SQUIRE, No. 182 Bowery.
H. N. SQUIRE, No. 97 Fulton-st.
C. H. PHELPS, No. 657 6th-av.
R. FERRIS, No. 221 8th-av.
G. W. WELSH, corner Park-place and Greenwich-st.

Albert Levi & Bro.,
No. 56 West 14th-st.,
formerly No. 321 Canal-st.
WATCHES, JEWELRY.
STERLING SILVER-WARE.
SELECTED STOCK OF FINE FRENCH FANCY GOODS, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ROEBUCK'S IMPROVED WEATHER STRIPS FOR DOORS & WINDOWS
EXCLUDE
Cold, Wind & Dust
from Dwellings, Churches, School-houses, and all other Buildings.
PRICE-LIST REDUCED.
ROEBUCK BROS.,
No. 58 Fulton-st., near Cliff, N. Y.
Same office for eight years.

CALENBERG, VAUPEL & CO.,
Manufacturers of grand and square
PIANOS,
No. 10 East Union-square and 335 West 36th-st., N. Y.

NEW INDUCEMENTS;
NEW COMBINATIONS!
All your NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES at lowest CLUB RATES! New books; cash; sewing machines, watches, as premiums, and other rich things "thrown in," either of *Harper's*, *Atlantic*, *Scribner's*, *Appleton*, *Galaxy*, with PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, a year, only $5; *Christian Union*, $3; with a pair of $10 chromos and PHRENOLOGICAL, $3, for only $5 50, *i. e.*, the worth of $16 for $5 50. Any other combinations to suit. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

A HOLIDAY PRESENT

POLLAK & SON, manufacturers of Meerschaum Goods, sell their warranted genuine Pipes and Cigar-Holders at wholesale prices, at their retail store, No. 27 John-st., middle of block.

A GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.—English Brussels carpets, $1 25 per yard; good Ingrains, 80c.; thick Oil-cloth, 40c. per yard; fine French Gold Wall-paper, 50c. per roll; fine Paper, 12c.; fine Gold Window-shades, $2 per pair; also, Mats, Mattings, &c., at J. W. COATES, No. 277 Hudson-st.

Union Adams & Co.
Will offer During this Month
Elegant
NOVELTIES,
IN
NECK-WEAR,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
SMOKING JACKETS,
HOUSE COATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
ENGLISH UMBRELLAS.
As well as every style, quality and size of
UNDER-WEAR,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CUFFS, DRAWERS,
SUSPENDERS, &C.,
Including the Celebrated
P. L. Aubert's
Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
These Desiring Elegant Goods at
POPULAR PRICES
Will Find Them at
637 Broadway 637

WILSON & GREIG,
NO. 771 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 9TH-ST.
SEMI-ANNUAL CLOSING SALE,
FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,
In all departments of our establishment.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
CLOAKS,
In Velvet, Cloth, Astrakhan and Seal, a great many of which are our richest Paris garments.
COSTUMES,
Of every description, at a great sacrifice.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS AND INFANTS' WARDROBES,
Complete with every article.
CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS,
ORGANDIE AND LACE OVER-DRESSES,
A very handsome assortment.
DINNER AND EVENING DRESSES,
Some of which are very rich.
DRESS GOODS,
At less than half price, as we discontinue this department.
MOURNING GOODS,
Of every description.
BLACK SILKS,
The best in value we have ever had.
EMBROIDERED CASHMERE POLONAISES,
MADE UP AND UNMADE.
A new lot just received, and will be sold at cost, although very desirable.
FURS,
Of all kinds, for ladies and children.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL SACQUES VERY CHEAP.
PARIS TRIMMINGS,
Ornaments, Gimps, Fringes and Guipure Laces.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES
Of every description.
1,000 FANCY BOXES
Will be sold at less than cost.
WILSON & GREIG,
771 BROADWAY, CORNER 9TH-ST.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY,
INVITE ATTENTION
TO
THEIR CHRISTMAS STOCK
OF
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
JUVENILE BOOKS,
STANDARD AUTHORS,
AND
BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS,
BOUND IN EVERY STYLE OF BINDING.
Books, as gifts, reach a larger range of tastes than almost anything else. Their appropriateness is usually manifest, and there is notable opportunity for felicity of choice.

WEBER
PIANO-FORTES.
Pronounced by the first Musical Talent, Semiarians, the Press, &c., the
BEST PIANOS MADE.
Prices as reasonable and terms as easy as consistent with thorough workmanship.
WAREROOMS,
5TH-AV.,
Corner 16th-st., New-York.

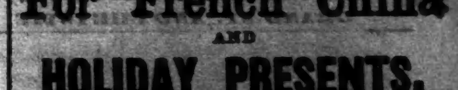
GRAND OPENING
OF
KID
GLOVES.
A general demand for our KID GLOVES has induced us to open a Retail Depot at
NO. 761 BROADWAY, between 8th and 9th sts.,
where we can offer the greatest variety of KID Gloves to be found in this City.
Owning one of the largest factories in France and one in Germany, we can assure the public that it will find it to its interest to purchase from us directly, and thus save the double profit of the commission merchant and the importer.
Special attention is called to our celebrated HERZ SEAMLESS KID GLOVE, which is already widely known for its elegance, durability and cheapness.
MARTIN HERZ & CO.,
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

C. G. GUNTHER'S SONS
Have completed their entire stock of
LADIES' FURS
For the season.
SEAL SACQUES,
In splendid assortments, including
NOVELTIES,
All at lower prices than last season.
Astrakhan Sacques
In every quality and at low figures.
Their usual large lines in
Ermine, Mink, Black Martin and Chinchilla.
A select assortment of
Russian and Hudson Bay Sables,
Black and Silver Foxes,
Of special importations.
Fur Robes for Carriage and Sleigh Use,
Including choice grades in
BLACK BEAR AND BEAVER,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Furs,
Gentlemen's Furs.
Particular attention given to orders for
GENTS' SEAL COATS AND VESTS
N. B.—A large lot of beautiful Novelties in Sacques, Muffs, Turbans, &c., imported from Paris, very exquisite in style and finish. Fur Trimmings in large variety on hand.
502-504 Broadway

WALTHAM WATCHES.
We desire to call attention to our large and choice stock of these Watches, and specially recommend them to those who desire to procure holiday gifts of permanent value.
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, N. Y.

SIXTH
RUBBER
TRADE SALE
IN
NEW-YORK CITY,
ON
THURSDAY, DEC. 14, 1871,
AT THE STORE OF
BREEDEN & SOUTHWICK,
No. 44 Park-place.
The "Hayward," "Goodyear," "Meyer," "Boston" and "New-Jersey" Rubber Companies will sell on the above day
300,000 PAIRS RUBBERS,
comprising a full line of the various styles manufactured by them.

For French China
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
GO TO THE
French Arcade,
No. 845 Broadway, Between 13th and 14th Sts.
AND
SAVE 50 PER CENT.

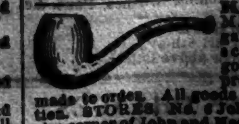


E. REMINGTON & SONS'
MILITARY AND SPORTING
ARMS.
The REMINGTON ARM is the one adopted by the New-York National Guard, the United States and French Navies, and by the Spanish, Danish, Swedish, Egyptian and Greek Armies. It is unrivaled for simplicity, accuracy and durability. As a Sporting Arm it is in great demand.
ARMORY, ILION, N. Y.
SALES-ROOMS, NO. 281 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TOYS.
STRASBURGER & PFEIFFER,
NO. 394 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH TOYS.
Our Holiday Exhibition,
which commenced DEC. 5, surpasses anything of the kind ever exhibited in this country.
SPECIALTIES,
Imported for our HOLIDAY RETAIL TRADE, consisting of all the latest novelties to be found in the European market.
FRENCH DOLLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

INDIA, JAPANESE,
AND CHINESE GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 814 BROADWAY.
A. A. VANTINE & CO.

GLORIOUS NEWS.
Immense reduction in the prices of PLAIN GROS GRAIN, FANCY TRIMMING and SASH RIBBONS, VELVETS, LACES and EMBROIDERIES, SMALL WARES, FANCY GOODS and TOILET ARTICLES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.



KALDENBERG'S MEERSCHAUMS.—An elegant assortment of real meerschaum pipes and amber goods, suitable for holiday presents; pipes and holders made to order. All goods warranted to give satisfaction. STORES, No. 6 John-st., first floor, upstairs; also corner of John and Nassau sts. Goods sent C. O. D. Send for circulars and price list. Post-office Box 6,724.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—70,000 CURES OF Dyspepsia, Phthisis, Constipation, Diarrhea, Liver and Nervous Disorders, by DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, which saves fifty times its cost in medicine. DU BARRY & CO., No. 14 Dey-st., New-York.